THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

London, June 7, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the agitation about the Reform Bill, the Irish Rebellion, the struggle between workmen and their employers, and various other matters which might be supposed to render the present an exciting time, people here are pretty well agreed as to the fact of this being one of the dullest seasons ever witnessed in London.

The usually gloomy court has been rendered yet more sombre by the protracted illness of the Princess of Wales, while the absence of the Queen in Scotland, and the departure of thousands of the fashionable world to the French Exhibition, all combine to paralyse trade at the 'west end.' The stagnation spreads to the 'east,' and though we are now in the month of June, not a week passes without some miserable death from want and starvation. The promised visits of the Royal guests now staying in Paris, gives a faint hope of better times to those whose livelihood depends on the gaieties and luxuries of the aristocratic world.

Royalty is certainly losing ground in England. During the last week a paragraph has gone the round of the papers, the *Times* included, to the effect that the Queen having accumulated an immense sum of money during the years devoted to grief for her husband, money which 'in happier times' would have been spent among her subjects, or in hospitality to distinguished foreigners, most of whom are now packed off to the hotels at their own expense, was now resolved to give a proof that her conduct had not been actuated by parsimony. For this purpose it was stated that her Majesty was going to give half-a-million for the erection of a convalescent hospital, and that the money was already placed in the hands of trustees. But, alas! the good news has received a stern contradiction, and we can only suppose the above statements to be an impertinent hint given by some disloyal subject, sick of the useless expense of Royalty absorbed in its own 'luxury of woe,' while misery and destitution, attendant on the stagnation of trade in the very height of the London season, lie pining in garrets, and sullen rage broods in Irish bog huts.

Great sympathy is felt here, and deep anxiety for the fate of the Mexican Emperor, Maximilian, while his brave consort still remains at Miraman the prey to hopeless insanity. Having been in correspondence with her husband, so long as it was possible to receive intelligence from him, it has been impossible to conceal from her that some great calamity has interrupted the one bright ray in her melancholy existence, and the accounts of her health are gloomy beyond description. Never was a truer example given of energy and valour misplaced, and how a single error can wreck the noblest lives. The faithfulness of Maximilian to his Generals, the devotion of Charlotte to her husband, shine forth like stars amid the dark clouds of wreck and ruin that surround a falling and mistaken course, and are of incalculable value in the present day, where the worship of money is the chief religion, and worldly success is considered by most as the sole end of existence. Not useless, therefore, and anything but a failure in the highest sense of the word, have been the lives of the discrowned Monarchs of the West.

The attempted assassination of the Czar by a Pole has given rise to much discussion, and has perhaps excited less horror than such deeds usually awake, and accordingly it has been found necessary to recapitulate the Imperial virtues, and draw contrasts between the assassin of Abraham Lincoln and the Pole, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. People, however, who themselves utterly repudiate the theory of assassination, can draw a broad line between the President who abolished slavery, and who himself was subject to the laws of his country, and a despot who claims immunity from law, and who has plunged a noble nation into slavery. Sympathy for Alexander is in some minds tempered with the thoughts of the patriots buried in the Imperial regions of Siberia, of young men torn in the darkness of midnight from the bosom of their families, and marched into the wilds of Asia to return no more. Of women incarcerated in dungeons, and dying in hopeless misery for no other crime than putting on mourning for their husbands. The contemplation of such sufferings cannot in all be blotted out by the fact that the Russian serfs are freed, and we are also tempted to ask whether a man who claims divine authority, may not in all justice be left to divine protection.

The threatened war that hung over the banks of the Rhine, has for the present dispersed, and though the press does its best to restore universal confidence, it is certain that the mind of Europe is at anything but ease on this subject. The dismantling of the fortress of Luxemburg has been a heavy blow to German pride, which many think only abides its time, while the cold and contemptuous reception of the King of Prussia in Paris, shows how far conciliation is from the mind of the French people. Unless it be a broken secret promise made before the war of last year, by Bismark, it is difficult to see what ground of just complaint France has against Prussia, or to doubt that the undignified feeling of mere jealousy is pouring in bitter streams through the veins of our great neighbors, or to fear that the time is not past when hecatombs of human victims will be offered at the bloody shrine of national ambition. When the French Exhibition is over, when Count Bismark and Louis Napoleon recover physical health, and the people of France and Germany, recovered from the last drain, can calmly contemplate a new conscription, then the question of peace or war may once more be brought before us.

Meanwhile many sick of the poverty, the political condition, and hard struggles with which life must be bought in Europe, cast their eyes to the West, and would gladly flee away and seek a new sphere. But, alas! every mail brings accounts that damp their hopes and turn away capitalists, and thousands of emigrants who would be a blessing to South America, where they themselves might find a lasting home. The industrious, healthy, and intelligent among the working classes—those most needed abroad—are precisely the ones deterred by the accounts received of the state of the Argentine Republic. "Buenos Ayres," say the travellers, "what a misnomer;" and then come terrible accounts of dirt that would suit an Irish cabin, where the pig is itself habitant, of undrained streets, of unpaved roads; of houses without water, of holes in the paths that lie in wait for the unwary traveller, and of carcases of dead animals that taint the air with fever and decay. But, on the other hand, it would not be just to omit that the travellers are equally united in their praise of B. Ayrean hospitality and genuine kindness, and are all struck with the surpassing beauty of the ladies. How can these fair creatures exist in the midst of scenes which would revolt any common farmer's wife in Germany? Have they no influence over the stronger half of creation that would induce active measures for the introduction of sanatory customs and laws? But perhaps I am in error, and the things I speak of are only the fables of lying travellers, who slander the Athens by the name of the Cologne of the South.

Yours truly,

E. C.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday.

The Terpsichore has arrived from Liverpool with the first batch of materials for the Durazno Railway, and the roof iron girders &c. of the Mercado del Puerto.

All kinds of ill-omened rumors are current about battles in Paraguay, defeat of the Allies &c.

Pestelardo has had a great triumph in the opera of Faust: it was magnificently brought out, and received with unparalleled applause.

NOTE TO THE FRENCH & ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS ON THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Paraguayan Legation, Paris
June 3rd 1867.

To His Excellency ——

Monsieur le Ministre.

In obedience to the orders of my Government I have the honor to hand Your Excellency the translated copy of a Note addressed by the Foreign Office in Paraguay to the American Minister at Asuncion, in reference to the recent unsuccessful effort by the latter to put a stop to the sanguinary struggle that has desolated the River Plate territories now more than two years.

Your Excellency will herein find a brief and exact review of the causes of the present war, and see, at the same time, the stern resolve and unshaken hope of my Government to triumph over its enemies. This document having been already published in the River Plate, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs thought fit to reply by a 'Memorandum', of which, no doubt, Your Excellency has duly received a copy, and to which in my turn I think it proper to answer.

The Argentine Minister begins by accusing my Government of an unprovoked aggression in time of peace, without any previous misunderstanding, either in the form of complaints, reclamations, or an *ultimatum;* without even a preliminary declaration of war, for, according to his version, the Argentine Government was not aware of such formality till 20 days after the commencement of hostilities. Furthermore it is alleged that, in so doing, Paraguay violated a treaty whereby it had engaged not to make war on the Argentine Republic without six months' previous notice. "The Ar-
" gentine Government (says the Me-
" morandum) reposed in the security
" of treaties and the practice of
" civilized nations, when it was sur-
" prised by the news of the aggression
" of the President of Paraguay on the
" 13th of April."

I need only mention two facts in reply, and I shall pass over in silence the injurious epithets used by my adversary.

1stly. The treaty which, according to the Argentine Minister, was binding on Paraguay, not to make war against the Argentine Republic without six months' notice, was dated 1856 and to last only for six years; so that it expired in November 1862, or just 2½ years before the present war began. The Argentine Minister cannot allege ignorance in this particular, since the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Thornton, already reminded him of the fact.

2ndly. The Triple Alliance treaty of the Brazilian, Argentine, and Montevidean Governments, to upset the present Government of Paraguay, disarm the Paraguayan people, ruin it by war expenses, dismember its territory, and impose on it the slavery of a protectorate, while regulating the navigation of the rivers according to their fancy—this treaty, I say, is dated May 1st 1865; being, therefore, signed 17 days after the commencement of hostilities between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, or within 15 days of the Argentine Government being made aware of same. Hence, it is quite clear that, far from *reposing on the security of treaties and the practice of civilized nation* the Argentine Government had long been preparing for war with Paraguay. And such a war, Monsieur Ministre! A war of extermination, as we see by the provisions of the Alliance treaty, in articles 6, 7, 14, 16, 17, and 18, and in the 4 clauses of the Protocol. It is manifest that treaty could not have been framed, planned, sent to Rio Janeyro, discussed, drawn up, and finally concluded all in a fortnight.

Here we have, then, the author of the *Memorandum* taken in an untruth, and, I do not hesitate to say, a voluntary mis-statement of two important facts in his defence. After this, it is useless to pay heed to his indignation against Paraguay, his talk about "barbarous treachery" and a "perfidious foe", and unprovoked attacks on the Argentine Republic in time of peace &c. My task is now an easy and a brief one. I shall not descend to refute the Memorandum point by point: if my Government, hereafter, think fit to do so, it will have greater weight and better information than I can command. I shall, however reply to some charges which tend to lay on my Government the responsibility of affirming vague or doubtful facts, and especially of violating the usages of civilized nations, although the Allies so flagrantly violated such usages towards Paraguay.

"You allege complaints without justifying them, without citing facts in their support"—This is the constant and repeated theme of the Memorandum in reply to the Paraguayan Minister. Meantime it must not be forgotten that the Note of my government is directed to the American Minister, who knows all the complaints spoken of, and has no necessity of further proof in their support. It is true that said Note seems intended for publication, but it is equally true that the alleged complaints are based on facts so well known in America, and even in Europe, that the Paraguayan Minister would be only wearying the patience of his readers if he repeated the oft-told tale of wrongs long since notorious. No, it is certainly not necessary to demonstrate that all Argentine administrations previous to 1852 and subsequent to 1862 have been hostile to the independence of Paraguay and Uruguay, continually raising up all manner of questions with those countries, fettering their commerce by numberless restrictions, and never allowing the enjoyment of a long interval of peace to the Republic of Uruguay, whose independence is in some manner a guarantee of the independence of Paraguay. The Argentine Minister, himself, admits this, for he throws on previous governments the blame of certain facts that he durst not deny: this is, after all, only quibbling.

Your Excellency knows, better than I, the puerility of such a theory, to release the successive administrations of a country from the necessary solidarity they have towards foreign States. But even if this theory be admitted, it cannot acquit the present Cabinet of B. Ayres of the responsibility justly imputed to it by my Government, since the policy of the former is but a repetition of that of Rosas towards Paraguay and Uruguay, a policy which had perhaps its excuse in the traditions of 1810 (now somewhat forgotten in B. Ayres): this policy is further evident from the secret treaty of Alliance of May 1st. Moreover, the restoration of what was termed "the ancient vice-royalty of B. Ayres" is the dream of the present men in power at B. Ayres, as it was of Rosas. Your Excellency will find a proof of this in the Parliamentary Blue-book of 1865, where Mr. Thornton writes to his Government, touching a conversation he had with the author of the present Memorandum, as follows:—"Mr. Elizalde, who is a man
" about 40 years of age, told me that
" he hoped yet to live to see Bo-
" livia, Paraguay and the Argentine
" Republic united into a Confedera-
" tion, and forming a powerful Repub-
" lic in South America."

One word, *en passant*, as to the constant and traditional pretensions of Brazil towards the Banda Oriental. The Argentine Minister says that as these pretensions are irreconcileable with those of a similar nature imputed by my Government to the Argentine republic, they must exclude or annul each other. I agree with the Argentine Minister in regarding the simultaneous and identical pretensions of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, towards the Banda Oriental, as contradictory; but it nowise follows that the rival claims exclude or annul each other. What a happiness, Mr. Minister, for the human race, if the contradictory pretensions of nations would really always come to annul or exclude each other! We should enter on an era of universal peace, since there could be no more wars. To tell the truth, the contradictory pretensions of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, in regard to the Banda Oriental have lately made common cause, to fight hereafter about the spoils, as has so ofter occurred before.

Another accusation of the Argentine Minister is, that the Paraguayan Government should have made known its griefs against the Argentine Republic in the usual way, *i. e.*, first, demand friendly explanations, then insist upon getting satisfaction, and finally send an *Ultimatum*. The accusation seems so grave and peremptory in the eyes of the Argentine Minister that he re-produces it at every step, and glories in anticipation at the silence he boasts to have thus imposed on my Government.

We might here ask whether the Argentine Minister wantonly trifles with public opinion, or is really the dupe of his own fancies? It is difficult for me to decide as to which. The loyal and conciliatory policy, the generous and benevolent patience, which he so much boasts, are strangely at variance with the conduct of his Government towards the late lawful (Blanco) Government of Montevideo, plotting and carrying out its downfal under the mask of a fallacious neutrality; and no less so as regards my Government, reserving for it a still more cruel fate, without any provocation, and meditating long beforehand the stipulations of the Alliance treaty of May 1st. Does the Argentine Minister really believe that the Law of Nations has no higher object than to entrap the good-faith of some, and favor the duplicity of others?

All the River Plate Republics have certain interests in common, and the independence of one cannot be assailed without the others feeling themselves menaced. Hence Paraguay is alarmed at the encroaching policy of Brazil and the Argentine Republic in the affairs of Banda Oriental; hence we are driven to make war, contrary to our traditional inclination for peace. In 1845 we found ourselves in a similar position, and acted in a similar manner. There is no way of repelling force but by force, even when an insidious enemy pretends manifestations of sympathy or neutrality. Subsequent events have more than justified the prudent foresight of my Government. As to the allegation of the 'Memorandum' that it was my Government which first kindled the war, it is not worthy of a reply.

But what must I say, in conclusion, of the Argentine Minister's final charge; "that if the mediation of the U. States fall through, it is not the fault of the Allies (who have rejected it), but of the Paraguayan Government (which has accepted it")? It would be difficult to improve on such a paradox as this. Forsooth, my Government must take the blame of the continuance of the war and all the evils thereon attendant.

It is true that by abdicating power and delivering up Paraguay to the signers of the Triple Alliance the Paraguayan Government could put an end to the war; but this would be covering itself with eternal infamy, betraying the great interests and duties confided to its care, and abandoning the most sacred of all trusts, the integrity and independence of the country. To demand this much of Paraguay, or of the mediator who generously interposes between us and our enemies, is the same as to insist on a prolongation of the war, with its numberless attendant evils. Such is the opinion of Mr. Washburn, United States Minister in Paraguay; and Your Excellency will see his energetic expression of same in the annexed translation of his protest, dated March 9th, and addressed to Marquis Caxias, who was deputed by the Allies to refuse the offered mediation of the Washington Cabinet.

I have the honor to remain.

Candido Bareiro.
Chargè d'affaires for Paraguay.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT-HOUSE FIRE.

A catastrophe similar to that recently occurred in the National Government-house nearly destroyed the Provincial Government-house this morning, Saturday: A chimney, full of soot from being long uncleaned, got red-hot and communicated the fire to the adjacent wall. Fortunately there were numbers of persons present, and the conflagration was promptly extinguished. Otherwise it might have remained unperceived for some hours, and would have reduced the splendid building to ashes—(*Las Noticias*).

THE ARNO MAILS.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Friday morning the Royal Mail steamer Arno, Captain Bruce, arrived in port, bringing a full cargo, several specie consignments, and the following passengers:—

For Montevideo.—Messrs. Cobb, Hoffmann, Garford, J. W. Beard, Salvador Rosa, J. Taboada, J. M'Donald, G. F. Randall, Edmund R. Teixeira, L. de P. Riveiro, Mark Block, Ramon Vaz, Francisco Corte, Miss Tappen, Miss M. A. Andrade, Mrs. G. Thereza.

For Buenos Ayres.—Messrs. Machan, Parker, Arnold, Massey, Murton, Bancroft, Gardner and brother, Captain Curlewis and family, J. Daley, J. de Llano, Mrs. Dunda, M. Ballester, Bankart, C. M. Tavares, E. Cavamal, José Jorge, M. Irigoyen, J. C. Varela, A. Reira, M. Agoyne, M. Frasier and family, J. Baptista, Edward M'Kenna, M. O. Barbeta, Hargreaves, Cochrane, J. Northern, R. Steward, M. C. Diaz, A. F. Ferreira, Francisco P. Adnino, J. Green, Borges and family.

Paris, June 7.

Sergeant-Major John Laverty, who was present at the attempted assassination of the Emperors, makes the following statement:—He was in full-dress, returning from the review, as the carriage containing the Emperor passed. He saluted, and, being in the front rank, was especially noticed by the Emperor Napoleon, who was nearest him. At the moment the Emperors were in line with him, about ten feet off, he felt a hand on his shoulder, and instantaneously a deafening report. Turning rapidly, he confronted a man with a revolver minus the barrel in his hand, whom he secured, the crowd rushing to the rescue, and the excitement being tremendous. The assassin was torn from his grasp, and shortly after taken charge of by the police.

There can be little doubt that the lives of the Emperors were saved by the blowing off of the barrel of the revolver, which was, perhaps, due to overloading. This explanation is rendered more probable by the fact that the sergeant-major received no injury, although the pistol was on his shoulder.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* of to-day gives the following account of the attempted assassination of the Czar. At the moment when the Imperial carriage was passing near the rocks of the cascade in the Bois de Boulogne an assassin suddenly emerged from the crowd and fired a double-barrelled pistol. The Emperor's groom-in-waiting, Rainbeaux, perceiving the movement, caused his horse to make a sudden bound with the object of placing it between the assassin and the Sovereigns.

The ball pierced the nostril of the groom's horse and passed between the Emperors and the Grand Dukes, wounding a lady on the opposite side of the carriage.

The distance between the groom's horse and the Imperial carriage was so short that the blood from the wound in the horse's nostril spurted on the the uniforms of the Czar and Czarewitch. The ball did no leave the second barrel of the pistol, which burst in the hands of the assassin. He was with difficulty rescued alive from the crowd, who cried out to put him to death; at the same time shouting energetically "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Czar!"

The two Sovereigns, whose calmness and presence of mind were not disturbed for one moment, gave orders for the cortége to proceed at a walking pace.

The assassin was raised from the ground almost insensible, having the thumb of his left hand shattered by the explosion of the pistol. He declared he arrived two days ago from Belgium to kill the Czar.

Some further details of the attempt upon the life of the Czar at yesterday's review have transpired.

It appears that the front of the Emperor Napoleon's uniform was soiled by the explosion of the assassin's pistol. The Emperor immediately rose, apparently to point out the spot whence the shot had been fired.

Cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were heard in all directions.

The *Siécle* says that the assassin declares he has no accomplices, and did not confide his design to any one.

After the attempt upon the life of the Czar, the Emperor Napoleon, turning towards the Emperor Alexander, smiling, said,—"Sire, we have been under fire together." The Czar replied, "Our destinies are in the hands of Providence.

The lady wounded is Madame Laborie, the wife of a Councillor-General of Tarn.

The Emperor Napoleon has conferred the cross of the Legion of Honour upon the groom-in-waiting Raimbeaux. The horse of the latter died last night.

Paris, June 8.

The Polish residents in Paris have signed an address to the Emperor Napoleon expressing sorrow and detestation at the attempt to assassinate the Czar.

The *Etandard* of this evening publishes a despatch from Warsaw, stating that all the inhabitants had gone into mourning on hearing of the attempt on the Czar's life. All the notables of the town left their names with the Lieutenant-Governor of Warsaw, and the nobility met immediately with the object of sending a deputation to Paris with an address to the Czar and to the Emperor Napoleon manifesting the horror with which they were inspired by the news of the attempt on the Czar's life.

The "France" of this evening reports the Czar's reply to the congratulations of the French Ministers. His Majesty said that the occurrence could but strengthen the bonds which unite the Czar to France and the Emperor, and that his remembrance of the manifestations of public sympathy on the occasion would be imperishable.

The fête last night at the Hotel de Ville was splendid. The Emreror, and Empress, the Czar, and the King of Prussia were present. Their Majesties were loudly cheered at the ball itself, and by an immense crowd on their arrival and their departure.

The *Droit* of to-day says that the case against Beregowski is already very much advanced, and it is not impossible that he may be sent to the Assize Court for trial by the end of this month.

Beregowski, the Pole who made the attempt on the Czar's life, was examined to-day, and the following information was elicited from the prisoner, who gave his replies with great coolness:—He is 20 years of age, of Polish nationality, and was employed at M. Gonin's, an instrument maker; after which at M. Cail's' whom he left on the 4th of May, and he has since been living on his savings, augmented by the pecuniary assistance given to refugees. He was asked, "How could you fire at a Sovereign, the guest of France,' who nourished you?" He replied, with tears in his eyes, "It is true, I committed a great crime towards France.,' "But you ran the risk of killing the Emperor Napoleon." "No," he replied, "a Polish bullet could not go astray. It must go straight when aimed at the Czar. I wished to deliver the world of the Czar, and the Czar himself of the remorse which must weigh upon him." He was subsequently questioned by MM. Rouher and Schonwaloff, and in reply said that he was an insurgent at 16, when he broke off all intercourse with his family. He had not communicated to any one his intention of assassination, for fear of being betrayed. After the examination, Beregowski was perfectly collected. He signed the reports of the proceedings, and showed no sorrow, but expressed his regret at not having been successful.

This evening the public buildings and a great number of private houses are illuminated. The principal Boulevards and streets present a magnificent aspect. Great crowds fill the streets. To-day, as the Emperor Napoleon was returning from St. Cloud and passing by the Exhibition, he received an enthusiastic welcome. The Czar had a warm reception from the crowds while going last night in an open carriage to the Grand Duchess Mary of Russia.

The Council of Barristers have decided, by 7 to 6 votes, that there is no ground for proceeding, according to the rules of the profession, against those members of it who made themselves conspicuous by a manifestation against the Czar in the Palais de Justice.

June 9.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—"On Friday, at 4 p.m., the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon drove in a char-à-banc to the Champ de Mars, where they visited the Egyptian department of the Exhibition. Their Majesties were surrounded by an immense crowd and were warmly cheered.

"The attempt on the life of the Czar has given rise both in France and abroad to unanimous manifestations of respectful interest and thorough reprobation on the part of Monarchs and peoples. Both the Czar and the French Government have already received numerous proofs of these honourable sentiments."

Luxemburg, June, 7.

The evacuation of Luxemburg will commence at once, and will be completed before the 15th inst.

Immediately after the evacuation, 1,000 soldiers of the Grand Duchy will occupy the fortress.

The Luxemburg Diet is convoked for the 20th inst., when the treaty of London will be submitted to it, together with a Bill placing the military territory under the command of a captain.

Pesth, June 8.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary at half-past 8 this morning at Buda, and His Majesty took the oaths in Pesth at half-past 11. General enthusiasm prevails. An amnesty has been proclaimed.

June 9.

The Emperor has bestowed upon Count Andrassy and the Prince Primate the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. It is said that the title of Prince will, moreover, be conferred upon Count Andrassy. The coronation banquet will take place to-day, and the town will be illuminated this evneing.

St. Petersburg, June 9.

The excitement on account of the attempt to assassinate the Czar is on the increase. The *Bourse Gazette* says that the Emperor's journey abroad awakened presentiments of threatening danger. The Russian public, it adds, desires the immediate return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* asks if the fears which were entertained upon the departure of the Czar for Paris were not occasioned by the tone of certain propaganda.

Numerous congratulatory telegrams are being hourly despatched to Paris by the corporations of Russian towns.

The King of the Greeks has arrived here.

Warsaw, June 3.

The Governor of Warsaw has abolished the prohibition against people being in the streets after midnight, and ordered that the passes hitherto necessary for entering and leaving the town shall no longer be required.

Madrid, June 7, Evening.

The *Epoca* of to-day considers it probable that the Spanish Government will demand from the Cortes a loan of 500,000,000 reals, a portion of which will be devoted to improve the financial condition of the railways.

London telegram June 12th—hides dull, salted ox 5¾ to 6. light 5½ to 5⅝. cows 4½ to 5; dry hides flat, dry 7½ to 8, light 6½ to 7. Tallow dull, good hard 44½. middling 43½. At Havre wool-market little doing, hair improving, hides dull. Antwerp wools paralized, prices down, hides down, tallow dull

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

New York, June, 6 p.m.

The New York journals publish intelligence from Mexico, stating that the Emperor Maximilian was betrayed at Queretaro by Lopez.

The steamers leaving to-day for Europe take out over $1,500,000 in specie.

The New York journals publish intelligence from Mexico announcing that the Liberals have left Queretaro for the city of Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian will be taken to the capital as prisoner of war.

Gold, 136¾.

Sterling exchange on London, 110.

Five-Twenty United States' Bonds, 109⅞.

Illinois, 119¼; Erie, 60½.

Cotton—middling upland, 27c.

Petroleum—refined, 25c.

New York, May 29.

The news from Mexico announcing the downfall of Queretaro, the capture of Maximilian and his generals, with the statement that they were to be immediately shot, by order of Juarez, came like a thunderclap out of a clear sky the day before yesterday, quite reminding one of the sensation which it created in war times. Generally, Mexican news has come in very doubtful form, giving wide latitude for corrections; but the despatches which conveyed this intelligence were precise and they were official, with endorsements enough to convince the most sceptical of their genuineness. As a matter of course, the condemnation of the threat of Juarez to execute Maximilian has been unanimous and emphatic. Vengeance of this character it is universally felt would bring upon the Liberals and their cause the execration of the civilized world; and as Americans have been inclined to take to themselves the credit of bringing to bear upon Napoleon that moral pressure which has forced him to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, so they recognise the responsibility which rests upon them to do all in their power to prevent those whose cause they have espoused from for ever disgracing themselves. The "Herald", as you know, is not often upon the respectable side; but in its editorial columns yesterday there was an article which struck the key-note exactly upon this subject. It concludes as follows:—

"Thus this Mexican tragedy still trails its bloody form before the world; and each act, more bloody than the preceding, calls loudly for a strong hand to stay the tide. Imperialists and Liberals, bent on mutual destruction, fill the history of the New World with tales of horror, which have rarely been equalled even in the blackest pages of the history of the Middle Ages. Another sanguinary page like this, and the people of the United States will demand that Mexico be blotted from the list of nations, and the memory of her people buried so deep under the tread of the Anglo-Saxon race, that no pen can rake up the black events of Mexican history with which to curse the progress of the nineteenth century".

There is some meaning in the intimation with which this article closes. If Juarez should carry out his threat, it is quite likely that the ultimate result would be the complete overthrow of the Liberal cause by those who have heretofore ranked themselves as among those whose duty it was to give it a cordial support.

(*Times Correspondent*)

An official opinion of Attorney-General Stanberry, defining the disfranchising clause of the Reconstruction Act, has been promulgated. He states that the act disfranchises all participants in the rebellion who were members of Congress, members of State Legislature, State officials, Militia officers. Also, members of the rebel Congress and rebel diplomatic representatives. But the Act does not disfranchise rebel country, municipal, judicial, or temporary State officers.

Involuntary payment of Confederate taxes cannot be construed as aiding the rebellion.

The Southern Boards of Registry are obliged to register as voters all who take the prescribed oath. The Boards have no power to determine the truth or falsity of such oaths. It is expected that the Southern district commanders will administer the Reconstruction Act as interpreted by Mr. Stanberry.

General Sickles has retained for military trial two ringleaders in the recent negro attack on the street cars in Charleston; the others have been released.

General Swayne, commanding in Alabama, has reported that an investigation proves that the recent Mobile riot was not preconcerted by the whites.

The Ninth District Court of Texas has decide that negroes cannot give evidence in trials of white men.

The trial of Surratt has been postponed till the 10th of June.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Hale, United States Minister at Madrid, announces that Spain has agreed to join a conference for the settlement of the question at issue between her and the South American Republics if the duration of the conference and the qualifications of a final arbitrator be specified. Mr. Seward states that if the conference fails the President of the U. States will in good faith select an impartial arbitrator, but if Spain insists upon exacting qualifications for an arbitrator the United States must withdraw their proposition.

Mr. Johnston has nominated Mr. John Hay, President Lincoln's former secretary, to be Minister at Vienna.

The North Carolina Episcopal Convention have advised education without distinction of colour, and the instalment of negroes as clergymen.

The New York journals announce that Loyada and Vega are organizing an army in Sinaloa to resist the authority of Juarez.

Secretary Seward has lately received some informal intimations from our foreign agents in South America that the offer of this Governmens as a mediator in the difficulties between that republic and Spain is likely to be very decidedly snubbed by the former power. Mr. Seward is not at all disconcerted at this intelligence but is firmly seated in the belief that the force of criticism of other European Nationalities will compel Paraguay and Chili to accept the interposition of the United States before the Summer is over. But this is not the only iron that the Minister of State has remaining in the fire of his new fangled diplomacy. There are other consummations in progress and among them another treaty looking to the purchase of another patch of country of another power, and at a consideration even greater than that just authorized to be paid to the Czar. The preliminary documents to this treaty are now upon the Secretary's table.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

RE-COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(BY THE 'TRIBUNA' CORRESPONDENT)

Corrientes, July 6th.

As yet no movement or attack has taken place, the Commander-in-Chief, no doubt, having found it necessary to postpone same. Nevertheless the intended operations will certainly take place, and perhaps be attended with consequences that no man can foresee. I arrived two hours since from Tuyuty: there and at Itapirú all was bustle and preparation. The Paraguayans are no less busy, and it is even suspected that, true to his old tactics, Marshal Lopez may make a descent on the allies, the day before, to disconcert their plans. If he do, he will find much more formidable defences than on the famous 24th May 1866.

The suttlers and camp-followers are thrown into great confusion: they had established here a kind of city, with billiard-rooms, photograph galleries, gin-shops, groceries &c; and an Order is suddenly issued for all of them to clear out at once. Some have auctioned off their effects for a mere song, others laid hold of all kinds of boats to carry away goods that in the aggregate must represent about two millions sterling.

Meantime there is also an unprecedented activity in driving up troops of horses and oxen from Corrientes, to remove all the war-material of the army; while the useless and lean cattle at head-quarters is sent back to replace them. The convalescent soldiers in hospital are sent to join their battalions. The army-contractors have bought up at any price all the waggons and animals to be found, and hired peons at whatever wages they demand. The number of bullock-carts about Itapirú surpasses credence. The Marques Caxias has resolved to continue the contracts for supplies with the present purveyors, a couple of months longer, to the great disappointment of a few.

Under the head of operations, the first worthy of note has been the employment by the Brazilians of 200 Guaycurú Indians, who have received uniforms, horses, and cows, and will accompany a flying column of Brazilians through the Gran Chaco, to march parallel with the fleet going up the river. The fleet has orders to run the gauntlet of Curupaity and push up the river, even if half the iron-clads perish in the effort.

Marshal Osorio's army, numbering six or seven thousand men, is not marching towards Itapua, as was thought, to invade Paraguay by the Candelaria road; but, is coming down through Misiones, skirting the Upper Paraná, and was by latest account at San Isabel, some 18 leagues below Tranquera de Loreto, and 22 from head-quarters. No one knows where this 3rd Army-corps intends to cross the Paraná, but its movements will probably be regulated by those of the grand army at Tuyuty. Everything goes to shew that Caxias meditates an entire change in the campaign, marching away to the right towards the interior of Paraguay, and outflanking the batteries and fosses that impede our present course.

General Port Alegre will be left with one Division at Tuyuty, and Caxias will probably entrust the expeditionary forces to Osorio: any attempt to invade by Itapua would be impossible. It is said the new plan is the same that General Mitre proposed before the fatal attack on Curupaity.

The balloon, after all, is said to prove of some use to the Brazilians, although I think it is more talk than anything else. In case of attacking the enemy's lines the balloon is to remain in mid-air in connection with the portable telegraph-apparatus; the fleet, at the same time, is to engage the enemy's attention by attacking Humaytá.

But when is all this to come off?

Some say two, four, or six days hence; but others think nothing will be done till Gen. Mitre return.

I have just seen a letter from a Brazilian General saying that he expects the army will strike its tents before three days.

The war against Paraguay, which was to last only three months, is now slowly dragging on its third year, and, according to well-informed parties both in Paraguay and Brazil, is now only about really to begin. We are inclined, however, to look at it in a different light, viewing the war of 1865-66 as the most terrible and profitless that has yet occurred on the South American continent, and trusting, in the interests of humanity, that the campaign will be wound up, one way or other, before the end of the year.

The war is now entering on its third stage. The first began (November 1864) with the invasion of Matto Grosso and Rio Grande by the Paraguayans, terminating with the recovery of the latter province by the Brazilians. The second began (April 1866) with the Allies crossing the Alto Paraná and encamping in the swamps of Tuyuty, where they have been just 15 months. The third begins (July 9th 1867) with a hazardous march into the interior of Paraguay, the army separating from the fleet and its base of operations, leaving an Army-corps to hold the forts of Curupaity and Humaytá in check. The fate of Caxias is beyond all calculation: he may, like Sherman, traverse the enemy's country almost unopposed and win the campaign without an effort; he may, like General Belgrano, lose his whole army. A few days will probably bring us important news. Meantime the following extracts of a private letter (see yesterday's *Tribuna*) may throw some interesting light on the grand intended move.

Corrientes, July 5th.

"I have returned from head-quarters after a stay there of three days, during which I went along all the allied lines, even the most exposed points, and had a close view of the enemy. The Allies are on the eve of decisive operations, which, if successful, will wind up this dreadful war."

"The combined plan of Marshal Caxias is the following."

"The Argentines cross into the Gran Chaco and march round till they get above Humaitá. The iron-clads, without firing a shot, push up to Humaytá, cut the chains across the river, and ferry over the Argentines from the Chaco to Paraguayan territory. The Brazilians march off to the right of the Tuyuty lines in the direction taken by Flores on the day of Curupaity; and the 3rd Imperial Army-corps under Osorio will cross the Paraná at Itapirú and overtake Caxias. The only forces left to defend the camp of Tuyuty will be a body of 5,000 Brazilians and 1,000 Argentines, whose flank will be protected by the wooden gunboats. In this way we shall take Lopez in flank, divide his forces, and certainly annihilate his army. The Argentines have already begun crossing into the Gran Chaco."

ARRIVAL OF THE SUSAN BEIRNE.

THE THIRD CAMPAIGN.

CONTRADICTORY NEWS.

The Susan Beirne arrived late on Thursday evening with dates from Itapiru to Sunday night (7th inst.). The news is of a very contradictory nature; according to one account the Allies have not yet moved, owing to the dreadful rains on Friday and two following days; another version is, that the whole Allied armies have left Tuyuty, surrounded the Paraguayan army and all but gained a crowning victory.

The *Tribuna* says—"We have letters from head-quarters by the Susan Beirne up to Sunday evening. The Allied army has made no movement whatever as yet, the delay being attributed to the heavy rains that began on Friday".

The *Nacion Argentina* says—"The Susan Beirne brings news that the Allies marched against the hordes of the tyrant Lopez, leaving an electric wire to keep up communication with the fleet. The *whole* allied army moved off to the right, outflanking the Paraguayan lines of Tuyuty, and came up close to Humaytá, completely surrounding the army of Lopez, and preparing to give a great battle just as the steamer left. The battle was to have been given on the 7th, the armies of both belligerents being ready to fight, but a terrible storm came on and the engagement was put off till next day. The Susan Beirne, before leaving, had transported the whole Argentine army (where to?), which then continued its march as marked out. The captain of the steamer gives all these statements as facts, and has brought urgent despatches for President Mitre, probably to the same effect. It is therefore beyond all doubt that the Allies have won a great victory and crowned the patience and valor of our soldiers after three years campaigning in the swamps of Paraguay."

We learn on good authority news of a very different nature The Susan Beirne did not leave Paso la Patria till Monday, and spent the previous day in transporting 800 Brazilians from Itapirú (probably across to the Gran Chaco, as mentioned by yesterday's *Tribuna*).

MARCH OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

ORDER OF THE DAY BY GELLY-OBES.

Tuyuty, July 2nd 1867.

Art. 1. The Army is hereby notified that all the Divisions now at head-quarters must hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

Art. 2. The various Commanders shall send in, at once, to the Staff Department a list of all individuals physically unable to follow the army on march, and who shall remain in this camp with their arms and munitions, under the orders of a Corporal, Sergeant, or commissioned officer for each 'corps', as circumstances may determine.

Art. 3. All cavalry forces without horses, are to remain in ths i camp until they be provided with horses, or suitable orders be given them how to act.

Art. 4. Colonel Frederic Baez will remain in command of all the (Argentine) forces left here behind, as well as his own batt. and the Paraguayan infantry corps.

Art. 5. All army-followers, such as bullock-drivers, cattle-peons &c., must take with them their arms and ammunition, and the commanders of the respective 'corps' or their immediate superior, shall be responsible for the fulfilment of this order.

GELLY-OBES.

IMPORTANT DECREE OF GENERAL MITRE.

PENALTY ON OFFICERS DESERTING.

War-Office, Buenos Ayres
July 11th 1867.

1. All commanders and officers belonging to the army in the field and at present absent from head quarters, whose furloughs may have already expired, or having previous passports, or who may be suitable for bearing arms and have not joined their regiments, shall be treated as deserters and forthwith put in prison, besides being suspended in rank and sent for trial, or otherwise disposed of as may be found convenient.

2. Any who may evade this decree shall be likewise suspended, and a list of them drawn up, to treat them according to their *deserts* as soon as they be arrested.

3. Whatever commanders or officers (as stated in Art. I.) may be absent from their regiments when the next engagement occurs, shall be set down as deserters and submitted to trial as provided in Art. 2.

MITRE.
JOSE M. MORENO.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

We await the mail steamer from Corrientes to acquaint our readers of the result of a pitched battle which has been impending for some time: the Brazilian Commander-in Chief having completed his preparations, determined at last to attack the enemy's position, pierce the centre of the lines at Yatayti Cora, and deploy with his whole army on the enemy's left. The movement if successfully carried out will prove of the very highest importance to the allies, and very possibly lead to a prompt termination of this tedious campaign. The whole Brazilian squadron has also received positive orders to pass the stockade in front of Curupaity, and attack the great Paraguayan fortress of Humaita. All the suttlers have been ordered from the camp, immense trains of baggage waggons are in readiness to accompany the troops, as it is the intention of the allied Commander, the instant he succeeds in piercing the enemy's lines, to push on by a flank movement, leaving Port Alegre in command at Tuyuti so as to protect his rear. There is an energy and activity at headquarters at present which shows that the Allies are at last in earnest; our army correspondent gives it as his opinion that the chances are in favor of the allies, who possess great numerical superiority, but it is difficult to hazard an opinion The works of the Paraguayans are well constructed, and protected by an abattis which will cost immense loss of life to overcome. Should the Allies fail, they will be compelled to retire within the trenches of Tuyuti, which though of the rudest form, are represented as sufficiently strong to hold the Paraguayans in check.

The most important event of the fortnight has been an attempt to blow up the Government-house of Montevideo: in another column will be found the details of this horrible plot, which happily for the inhabitants was discovered just in time. The parties implicated in this nefarious business have for the most part been arrested but one of the principal of the conspirators, Beltran, has escaped.

President Mitre is still in Buenos Ayres, but is on the eve of his departure for headquarters. The question as to the Vice-Presidency has been amicably arranged by Congress declining to accept Dr. Paz's resignation, who has in consequence withdrawn his letter and consented to act. Some ministerial changes are talked of, but it is difficult to say what importance these rumours merit. Congress has done nothing much of importance during the fortnight: a bill has been introduced by Dr. Quintana to remove the capital to Rosario, and to make that city Federal territory. The question of the capital must be decided this session, but it is to be hoped that the general wish of the residents of Buenos Ayres will be consulted, and the capital of the Republic left in B. Ayres, which is the only fit and proper place for the supreme authorities of the country.

The state of the Interior Provinces is far from satisfactory, and in the more Northern parts rebellion still holds sway. General Paunero with the National army is still at San Juan, nor is it probable that he will move his forces until law and order are on a firmer footing. The loss and ruin caused to the shareholders of the San Juan mines is immense; the claim has been placed in the hands of H. M. Minister Plenipotentiary George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., who is using every exertion to have full justice done to the unfortunate shareholders of the Company; Major Rickard has supplied the very fullest details, and it is to be hoped that the province of San Juan will be compelled to pay in full the damage and loss caused to the Company by the revolution. In Cordova there have been disturbances of a local nature; many of the prisoners effecting their escape from the public gaol, but no revolution succeeded the 'emeute'—Governor Luque still holds his own. The general state of business in the Provinces evinces prostration and exhaustion, and it will take years to resuscitate the once flourishing trade of the Interior. Two new banks are being opened in Cordova, the Argentine and the Commercial Banks, and in a few days it is thought the Central Argentine Railway will be opened to Villa Nueva, a place of very limited business and population, but important, as a great traffic depot for the Railway Company, it being more than probable that when the train runs from that point the bulk of the produce of the interior will be conveyed by rail to Rosario.

The American colony in the Gran Chaco has proved a complete success; the colonists are all doing well, and the crops this year have given a splendid yield. The Santa Fé Government convinced of the importance of emigration has recently concluded a loan for £40,000 sterling, to be applied in the payment of passages for emigrants and their families, and an agent of the Government will shortly proceed to Europe, to carry out the views of the Government.

In Entre Rios the numerous English estancieros are doing well; the lambing season has proved prosperous, and the numerous sheepfarmers in that province are all thriving. No province in the Republic possesses a better Government, and English settlers are viewed with the greatest favor. We have no sales of land to record in that province, as the present season is not the period for such investment, but in the spring, doubtless, some of the large native estancias now offering will be bought by English purchasers.

Public attention is at present directed to the unprotected state of the River Plate. Congress has voted £80,000 for the purchase of Armstrong guns to be mounted on the Island of Martin Garcia, which is a place of commanding position, and if well fortified capable of holding the navigation of the Parana and Uruguay rivers.

National Bonds have suffered a serious depreciation owing chiefly to over-speculation and the Government being obliged to come into the market for a new loan, which as yet has not been negotiated. Money still rules very easy in Buenos Ayres, but the extremely low rate of exchange, and the rather heavy export of specie has called gold into a greater demand; during the fortnight there has been shipped over £200,000. Sovereigns are in great demand, and can be only obtained at a premium of from one to two paper dollars each; the Provincial Bank holds them up in order to restrain the export of gold.

In our produce markets very little is doing, and the arrivals from the country are on the most limited scale. We have no sales of sheep or lands in this province to report for the fortnight, eyond two or three square leagues in the Partido of Chacabuco, which realized some £2,000 sterling per league. Sheep still rule at extremely low prices, but an energetic policy as to the defence of the frontiers would at once raise the value of our flocks by reducing the value of land. We have, all, great confidence in the wisdom and sincerity of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, who has pledged himself to the public in this regard. A projected branch of the Western Railway to Lobos is now under consideration, and will probably receive the necessary sanction and be carried out. There is at present a 'furore' here for branch railways, and it behoves the Directors of the Great Southern Railway to take all due precautions, lest the proposed extensions take from this flourishing Company a large share of its traffic.

Exchange on England 48.
. Do on France 5.
Do on Rio 34, 800.

DOWN WITH THE MUNICIPALITY!!!

We copy from the *Pueblo* the following excellent article.

Governor Alsina in his inauguratory speech promised, to reform the tribunals, to moralize the administration, to give the paper-money a fixed value, and to proctest the interests and necessities of the people both in town and camp. The project for reforming the law-courts is at present before the Legislature, the Exchange-office has done away with the gambling in currency, the morality of the Cabinet has been all that could be desired—

But, the Governor also spoke of city water works, giving us to understand that if the Municipality did not establish them within 12 months he would take serious measures to carry out the dream of so many years. The election of the *honorable* gentlemen now in the Corporation gave rise to some vague hopes that the Municipality of Buenos Ayres would at last give up the old system of *jobbery*, and set to work in earnest. The Government, also, had some hopes of such reform, and confided in the Municipality doing something in regard of the urgent necessities called for by the public for more than ten years previous.

The public and the Government have now seen the result.

A contractor of high standing came among us, proposed the three great works required by the city, offered to do them on reasonable terms; but the Corporation, being so long accustomed to gamble with the public moneys, not only has done nothing, but has even failed to give a reply to the Baron de Campy's proposal.

It is known that there are four or five individals on the Municipal Board, rich and iguorant men, who drag the rest with them just as it suits their interest. But, why should the public suffer for the sake of these useless, backsliding and pernicious men?

The Municipality now proposes to raise a loan, to carry out 'on its own hook' these colossal works, of which not one of the honorable members understands an iota. So true is this fact, that they come forward to ask for *one million patacons*, when the works would cost at least *twelve millions*.

And who is going to lend a cent to the Municipality?

They never have a dollar, they don't pay their debts, and the affairs of the city are not properly managed, but just as three or four old fogeys think fit.

We decidedly advise the public not to lend them a dollar, and for the following reasons.

1st. Because, even if the Municipality had the funds, they would never really carry out the proposed works. We know by experience that private interest is the ruling spirit of the Board. Hitherto the municipalities have bled the public of enormous sums, doing what is ugly (barbaridades). Look at the filthy abomination of our streets, the stinking pestilence of our suburbs, reeking with offal, and dirt, and stagnant pools. Look at the Recoleta cemetery, and remember how many years we have in vain clamored for a new one. Bear in mind the terrible cholera, mainly due to the Municipality.

2nd. Because the Municipality never keeps its engagements either with the public or with private parties, as we see by some hundreds of lawsuits in which the Corporation is involved.

3rd. Because the very parties who come to ask for a loan are themselves mostly rich men, and if they do not themselves raise the funds, it is because they have a deuced bad opinion of their own credit as a body.

Now is the time for Governor Alsina to step in, and keep his word with the people of B. Ayres.

We demand WATER-SUPPLY
CITY PAVING
STREET-DRAINAGE

We want health and cleanliness. The Municipality will do nothing, because four old fogeys are in the way. Let the Governor act like a man. We engage him a guarantee signed by 180,000 citizens, if such be necessary

NOTES FROM PORONGOS, B. O.

Sheepfarmers, especially when they are Englishmen, are a grumbling race; no one can complain for want of grass this year, so some men grumble that there is too much, but whatever be the reason, it is a fact the lambing has been very irregular this year; some men finished their first 'señalada' in May, others are only just now commencing, but on all sides the increase has been very fair so far, and the sheep are in better condition than they were in autumn. Early in June we had some heavy frosts, which killed a good many lambs, but as yet we have had no severe storms, and look forward in confidence to passing well through the winter. Afterwards comes the shearing, which becomes year by year a more arduous business, peons were scarce last year, and are likely to be scarcer, and estancieros have so little idea of working in concert that shearers have it all their own way, and ask what wages they like, and the more the pay is, worse the work; thus last year six coppers (75$ B. A. cy. p $.) was the general price throughout this district, and some even paid eight coppers. At a vinten per fleece, which was formerly the price, the men thought themselves very well paid, and it is only through the jealousies of the estancieros themselves that wages have risen. On one establishment near Porongos the shepherds' wages have been raised 20 p $. without there being the slightest apparent necessity for any such proceeding.

There have been several enquiries for camp about here lately, but the only new English 'pobladores' in this neighbourhood are the Messrs. Higgins, who have taken a place near the Marincho.

The racing proclivities of Englishmen have lately developed themselves considerably in this country in the form of steeple-chases. The other day the men of the Rincon de los Campos (beyond Porongos) got up a hurdle race at Hawkies 'pulperia,' when Holden from Ojolmes wiped the eye of the Rincon men, by winning the first "Carrera de Salto" in that district in a canter. The course was over a very pretty piece of ground skirting a 'monte' and made a half circle round the hill on which the 'pulperia' stands; distance 20 squares, over four flights of 2 ft. 6 in.: hurdles, weight 11 stone; £1 entry; second horse to save his stake.

Mr. Holden's colorado.....	1
" Crush's picaso.....	2
" Coppinger's sebruno.....–	3
" Higgin's blanco.....	0
" Hawkies' colorado.....	0
" Cross's gateado.....	0
" Webster's malacara.....	0
" Davis' saino (did not start)	0

The picaso was the favorite, but there was very little betting. The lot got away well together, but soon after starting the picaso bolted, and was left a hundred yards behind, in consequence; the malacara and colorado led the way over the first hurdle; after their cross went at it like a catapult, and put the gateado through the top rail for the benefit of the rest. After passing the second hurdle the pace improved, and Charley Higgins came a cropper over the third; fortunately no bones broken; the colorado, well in hand, led the way thus far, but before reaching the fourth hurdle the favorite collared him and led the way over, but in the race it was all up with him, and the "forastero" won hands down. Several flat races followed. The hospitality of Mr. Hawkins kept the re-union from breaking up till after midnight, and in the meantime a troupe of negro serenaders under the direction of Messrs. Hawkins and Cross enlivened the evening with negro melodies, with the usual accompaniment; the tambourine and the bones were particularly effective.

The Piedra Chata races are to come off this year on the 14th September; the programme is not out yet, but it is said that a cup will be given to the winner of a three-mile steeple chase. The season is favorable for training horses, so there is likely to be a large attendance.

Messrs. Molina, Madero, Benitez Fernandez & others, forming a joint-stock Co., are about to present a project for supplying the city with proper Abattoirs or killing-grounds, instead of the barbarous and disgraceful Corrales now in use. We want something like what they have in Montevideo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

FAMINE IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

We advise our country readers that any sums sent into this office by Thursday 25th. will be forwarded by this mail along with the amount already subscribed.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Itapirú, July 12th.

Gentlemen,

My last to you was closed on the 5th and sent foward at 10 a.m. The remainder of the day it rained incessantly, and continued to do so throughout the night; nevertheless the troops that came from Curuzú were disembarked and marched to Tuyuty. They must have been in a woeful plight when they arrived. There was no firing at the encampments other than musketry, until the dawn of the 6th, when a few heavy shots were exchanged. The belligerents are not so lavish of their powder and balls as formerly: in fact the excessive darkness of the nights precludes the midnight cannonading which would be of little avail (other than to make a great noise) when an object as large as a rancho is not discernible from the distance of ten yards. Since the 5th it has rained without intermission day and night. The Brazilians are hard at work landing artillery, military stores, hay, pine-boards, and maize: they complain loudly of the cold, while the thermometer indicates 58° as the temperature of the air.

7th. The weather is still overcast, and again the drizzling rain continues day and night. As usual, desultory firing of small arms at all times is heard; when at day-break an hour's cannonading is a relief to the monotony of the moment. Droves of lean cattle are being driven to the encampment. At noon the steamers Galgo and Guaycuru left here bound down: in the afternoon two Brazilian steamers came in, one with a large tow hay-laden, the other also with a tow and contingents. The river is still upon the fall; till of late a little inlet from the main stream to terra firma has been navigable for river craft, now only canoes or small boats, can pass: in two days more it will be too shoal to float anything. In future goods landed from the shipping at this point will have to be carried on men's backs a distance of five cuadras, over miry roads impassable for mules or oxen; passengers will find much difficulty in landing. Little is said concerning the impending battle. No movement can be attempted while the roads remain in their present state; it would be impossible for the allies to move their artillery or baggage trains. The abandonment of the works at Curuzu was done in a very precipitate manner, just after the ditches and parapets had been thoroughly repaired. To become the masters, and keep possession of it, had cost the Brazilians 3000 men and much treasure. When it was captured, twelve guns, ten of which were of iron (and were subsequently sent to Rio as trophies) was pretty much all the property of any value found there, a bootless recompense for such a waste of life and capital.—8th, again another murky day. Six consecutive days have passed with us, without seeing the sun, moon or stars.

The usual cannonading commenced at dawn and was persevered in at intervals during the day. At sunset the weather at last showed some signs of clearing up. The Brazilians are making extra exertions to land hay, maize, pine-boards, and other stores. Apropos of hay, a large portion of it upon its arrival here is worthless, notwithstanding it is then shot tumbled out of the chatas into the mud promiscuously and then left to remain exposed to the elements without shelter. Large cargoes of it are thus disposed of; while this method is persisted in, not all the hay in the world would suffice to supply the allies. Some one must be a heavy loser, as the fodder is an expensive article to transport, to say nothing of the first cost. In front of the mouth of the small arroyo that leads to the firm land are moored 6 square-rigged vessels, 7 transport steamers, and 15 river craft mostly large schooners. To the river craft, the Brazilians have just given peremptory orders to move, threatening them with confiscation if found in future within a league of the place. The Italian sailors do not like it, and call in question the right of the Brazilians to domineer in the waters of the Paraná; as this is being done spite is vented in phrases that would be very improper to translate. In the afternoon the balloon at the encampment made two ascents. To the annoyance of the aeronauts the Paraguayans fired several shells and congreve rockets, one of which exploded at no great distance from where the aerial navigators were suspended aloft in mid-air. One would have thought, then, it was high time to have come down, yet the balloon held the same position for an hour; the Paraguayans firing without cessation missiles which burst wide of the mark. The balloon it is said reached the hight of 200 varas; two persons went up with it. The tale of the moment was, as soon as it came down the army would move, which proved a 'bola.'

9th. A fine vernal day: few cannon shots at daybreak. For the fifty-eighth time all are on tiptoe for the imminent great battle which is gravely surmised will certainly take place in an hour or two, at most. No such thing came to pass. Instead of fighting, the Brazilian soldiers were seen at every turn, at all places, gulping farina, of which they swallow an enormous quantity: I decline telling the amount, dreading I may be suspected of making erroneous statements. It seems that since the balloon voyage the plan for the decisive attack has been altered or deferred for the present. The fortifications in course of erection leave us not a foretoken on any offensive operation. You must know that at Itapiru four cuadras of ground are being inclosed with a wide ditch and parapet, where the Brazilians have the commissariat, park, and telegraph office; extensive buildings of pine are being constructed inside of the ditches, intended for Government store-houses. The top of a high, lone, lapacho tree, standing in the inclosure, serves as a look-out place; in the immediate vicinity are trains of carts loaded with camp equipage and scaling ladders. Caxias has established a telegraph line hence to Tuyuty; it starts from the fortified place, goes westwards a mile, where the Brazilian cavalry are encamped, and thence north to headquarters. The telegraph posts are of rough pine plank, 9 inches by 3, and 18 feet in length, set in the ground 100 yards apart; quite a different affair from the telegraph line the allies found when they became masters of Itapirú; not a vestige of which now remains. For what purpose was this done unless to be repaired by a new line, when it could be made to appear the cost was ten times more than the true sum invested in the undertaking? To-day a courier arrived from the Upper Parana, he reports Osorio with 7,000 men and numerous droves of horses and draught cattle, to be four leagues north of Itaití, a village hence ten leagues distant; the roads are said to be flooded by the recent rains to such a degree as would seriously retard the march. No Paraguayans were visible in that quarter. The steamers Duque de Saxe and San José left bound downwards, the Iron King and two other steamers came in. In front of the inlet there are at anchor four steam transports with orders to hold themselves prepared to embark those whose fate may be to get hurt in the ensuing fight. The 'fiesta civica' was observed with a display of flags; no other demonstration was made.

10th. Daylight finds us enveloped in a thick fog, which soon changed to fine rain; seven cannon shots were fired, to usher in a gloomy day. Four of the river craft that had received the Brazilian order to move, obeyed at once, and went down the river; this morning, favoured by a south wind, they all returned to the anchorage they had so lately left; the others paid no attention to the order nor the menaced chastisement. The hucksters that were commanded to close their concerns, have also disobeyed, and are as busy as ever in the sale of their merchandise—a demonstration that the Brazilian mandates are unlike those of the Medes and Persians. The Italian barque Venecia Libre is hard aground, where she will remain until the periodical rise of the river comes. Late in the day a Brazilian steamer came up with contingents. Of the impending fray not a word is said.

11th.—Another dull day; the place is a field of mud, made so by the heavy rain that fell during the preceding night. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, squads of Brazilian soldiers, standing in the mud "knee deep," are loading carts with military stores, which are being made ready to start at any moment. Other groups of negroes may be seen wading in the mire, going from the water to the high ground, a distance of five cuadras each, loaded with a pine board, which is carried upon the negro's head. The loss of several thousands of hides is due to the prevalence of the storm: from the same cause much other property has been lost or deteriorated. It is needless to deplore the waste of capital, for the least observation made upon that score, no matter to whom addressed, is sure to draw a reply, "Oh! the Emperor is a very rich man!" The quaint little church, that was sadly maltreated at the shelling of Lopez's encampment, has been repaired, and is still an Argentine hospital. At present there are 47 on the sick roll, who are much better cared for than formerly, when the infirm had no beds or bed clothing. The prevailing complaints are 'chucho,' intermittent fevers, disorders of the lungs or tetanus; of the last named disease we saw two that were seized with it; both the sufferers were young men. The medical attendant pronounced them hopeless, that a few hours would be the utmost limit of their existence. Near the church and pertaining to it (six months ago) stood a grove of orange trees, apparently a hundred years old; now rows of stumps mark the places where they grew, having been cut down for firewood. It would be far better for the allies to abstain from doing thus.

12th.—Another dull morning; a single report of a heavy gun fired at day-break is the only cannon shot we have been regaled with: musketry firing as usual. As this is the sailing day for the packet, this must be closed, and sent off to Corrientes. To conclude; it is probable there will be no battle until the army of Osorio arrives, as it is physically impossible to travel upon the roads in their present state.

SINBAD.

THE CHOLERA MORTALITY.

Gentleman, when I saw one of your Buenos Ayrean colleagues (who stated the sum total of deaths at Curuzú did not reach sixty) finding fault with the *Standard*, for perverting facts, and defiantly calling upon you to contradict the statements made at the time it was then I determined to investigate, as soon as it should be in my power to do so, the matter in discussion. As your humble servant had not the fortune at any time of being placed within the scope of the pest, it may not be amiss to state the source from whence the information came. What is here asserted concerning Curuzú, was supplied "viva voce" by Commodore Alvim, who was there at his post in command of a division of ironclads, during the prevalence of the contagion. The number of deaths at Guardia Cerrito was taken from a register kept by a medical gentleman attached to the hospital located there, who politely furnished me with it. The aggregate number of those pertaining to the Allied army that sank under the ravages of the cholera may safely be put down at 4500; without including peons, watermen, sutlers or army followers, many of whom where carried off. At Curuzú 190 of the land forces, and 216 of the naval department perished. At the Guardia Cerrito 485 died. At Tuyuty I could not obtain any positive data: 800 may be an approximate number to the truth of the deaths that occurred. There the pestilence was peculiarly fatal to the women of dissolute lives, a large percentage of whom succumbed; to many scores of them the Argentine chaplain (my informant) administered the last rites, while a still larger number went to their long account unanointed and unannealed. Here (Itapiru) I have in vain endeavored to ascertain the mortality. To those who were on the spot at the time, I made repeated inquiries; the estimates varied from two to five hundreds. At the Paso de la Patria there were very many cases of the fatalities in the hospitals at Corrientes we refrain to mention, or to prophecy how long it may be ere the cholera, or some other infectious pestilence may break out afresh, where the atmosphere is charged with the noxious effluvium arising from masses of animal and vegetable matter in every stage of decomposition, where indescribable and loathsome filth abounds at a cemetery located in the centre of the place.

SINBAD.

APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF GEN. MITRE.

NOTE OF M. E. TO CONGRESS

B. Ayres, July 15th.

To the Hon. Chamber of Deputies.

Having fulfilled the objects which obliged me to resume the reins of power, and notwithstanding that the forces which I brought away from the seat of war to crush the rebellion are not yet ready to return to Paraguay, I have the honor to inform Your Hon. Chamber that, in virtue of the authority given me by law of May 17th 1865, I am about to absent myself from B. Ayres and leave the territory of the Republic, in accordance with the necessities of the campaign in which we are engaged against the Paraguayan Government; delegating, meantime, the National Executive to the Vice-President of the Republic, as the Constitution directs—

May God preserve your Hon. Chamber

BARTOLOME MITRE.

SECOND DECREE ON ABSENTEE OFFICERS.

War-office, B. Ayres
July 15th 1867.

Art. 1. All furloughs without fixed date, given to commanders and officers on service in the field, shall be considered to have terminated to-day, and all such officers shall be allowed 24 hours from this date to present themselves at the Inspeccion General de Armas to receive their passports.

Art. 2. The only exception to the above shall be for sick and wounded actually under treatment, or who may have received special license to look after their health; but, all such parties must produce the army-surgeon's certificate in proof of their condition.

MITRE.

JOSE M. MORENO.

MR. HAVER'S REPORT UPON THE MINE IN MONTEVIDEO.

[TRANSLATION].

In the city of Montevideo, on the 4th of July, 1867, at the request of the Political Chief, Don José Candido Bustamante, in consequence of orders from H.E. the Provisional Governor of the Republic, to the effect that information should be furnished as to whether or no any mining operations had been effected in the neighborhood of the Government House, the undersigned has the honor to submit the following report.

At half-past eleven o'clock, on the morning of the th July, hearing reports that an attempt against the authorities had been made by means of a mine, and with the object of satisfying the wishes of some British naval officers, I went to the spot pointed out, with a view to ascertain what had taken place. The Commissary of Police, Don Maximo Blanco, having allowed me to enter the cellar, and having furnished me with some of the antecedents, I became persuaded that there was somebody hid in the drains. Having communicated my ideas to the Minister of War, and explained to H.E. the reasons on which they were founded, he asked me to repeat them to H.E. the Provisional Governor, who ordered me to put myself in communication with the Political Chief and institute the necessary investigation.

I presented myself to the Chief, who, with his customary promptitude, gave orders that I should be furnished with all needful assistance; for which purpose he commissioned Commissary Hernandez to accompany me, for the purpose of making the other employés of the police acquainted with his orders.

I immediately went to the Commission of Public Health and, by permission of the Secretary, Don F. Agell, took a copy of the plan of the main sewer, which passes with various branches from 1st of May Street on the south side, through Colon Street towards the north, until it arrives at the sea between Colon and Solis Streets, its opening at this spot being its only outlet.

Returned to the cellar I recommended that a couple of armed police should be stationed at the mouth of this sewer, and that the street should be cleared of the crowd, which were effected in a few minutes by the Commissaries Hernandez and Blanco.

Once certain that escape was impracticable I proceeded carefully to examine the floor of the cellar, which is situated fronting the street in a small house in 1st of May Street, on the south side, distant about 34 feet from the walls of the Government House. (The measurements are all in French metres). Its interior dimensions are m.2.74 wide by m.4.00 deep, and its height, under rafters, m.1.80. On the end next the street there was an arch built of the main wall, m.1.15 wide by as much high, which opened on to the solid earth, so that a mine might be driven across the street. There were sufficient bricks piled inside the cellar to continue such an archway, coincidently with the progress of the mine, until it reached the main sewer; and outside (in the street) there was a high hoarding of dry bricks, sustained by strong deal planks, with the apparent object of making mortar, but undoubtedly for the protection of the green arching during its progress. With this mine no further advance had been made than the preparations here detailed.

On the east side of the cellar, and distant m.1.70 from its rear, an arch was thrown over in the wall and another on the south side. It is to be noted that these arches were constructed by bricklayers who had no knowledge of their object. Although there was no roof, nor any rafters for one, a pine floor, with one single aperture for ascending by, was laid down above the cellar to cover it over.

Before its purchase by the present owners (the projectors of the attempted crime) the house had a communication with the main sewer by means of an ordinary sized drain, but it appears, by the testimony of the Contractor of Sewers, Don J. S. Arteaga, that the man called Luis Neumayer had asked leave to close it up and construct another of larger dimensions, which was done, and it was duly inspected by the scientific inspector of the Board of Public Health, Mr. Robert Offer.

This new drain passed through the entrance passage of the house to the main sewer, its dimensions being m.0.46 wide by m.0.67 high, and length m.9.00, as was afterwards ascertained.

Under the arch in the wall of the cellar, which led towards the entrance passage, an irregularly shaped hole had been broken through, the maximum width of which was m.0.38, and this led into the drain in the entrance, its eastern side being m.1.36 from the opening of the hole.

On the floor of the cellar I found part of a kid glove, part of a blue paper case with the letters E.T.O.I., which had formed the cover of stearine candles (Boujies de l'Etoiles), two bottles, one of which had contained wine, the other brandy, and a piece of a German passport, all of which led me to understand that the workmen were not common labourers or bricklayers.

Having minutely searched all the interior, and considering it would be imprudent to enter into the passage, whose structure I was yet unacquainted with, on account of the risk of being attacked by the person who might be within it on my crawling out into the main sewer, I made an exact plan of the interior and transferred it to the floor above; then, measuring off to the main sewer, I ordered a hole to be sunk in the street, and after uncovering the arch of the small drain directed a sufficient entrance to be made, which was done.

There were then present the Political Chief, Colonel Fortunato Flores, two French naval officers, and the Commissaries of Police. The entrance of the cellar being guarded by the police, under Don M. Blanco, both outlets being thus secured, I went down through the hole with a watchman's lantern and, ascertaining that there was no one in the main sewer, I swarmed on my belly up the small drain of the house, but slowly, on account of the wooden cross-bars which I met with, thus giving time to the man who was actually in the drain before me to get out, which he did by the said small hole without my seeing him, on account of the cramped size of the passage and the little light, though I heard him. Passing beyond the small hole I found a pair of black trousers and a pair of lined gloves of superior quality, both much worn with work and soiled with stearine droppings; with these articles I crawled headforemost through the same small hole into the cellar, considering that the man was already in custody.

But it was not so, the guard having gone up out of the cellar and stationed himself at the top of the ladder. In search of fresh air I went up the ladder, without casting a glance behind, when suddenly a French officer exclaimed—"There is a man in shirt sleeves." The Commissary Blanco went down, and bringing up the man to the light I recognised him as one Luis, said to be a cousin of the German calling himself Paul Neumayer.

It was then half-past three in the afternoon, and that man had been at least sixteen hours in the sewers.

What then passed with the prisoner it is not my province to describe.

Thinking, and with sufficient grounds, that the sole object of the drain in which this Luis was found was to pass into the main sewer I again went down to examine it, and

opening a pit in the entrance passage I found that they had really not carried the excavation further than was necessary for that object, the earth beyond being in its virgin state.

I then went down by the first pit I had dug in the street into the main sewer, and finding in the soil two footsteps of a man I concluded that further on they had executed more operations to undermine under the Government House or to gain an entrance into some of the existing ancient sewers.

The hour being late I ordered all the apertures, with the exception of that in the cellar, to be closed up, and the latter I stopped with a wall of dry bricks, so that if any person came trying to get out he might be heard and dragged forth if needful.

At my request Colonel Flores stationed the needful guards to prevent any one from entering the house or street, and the further investigation was postponed to the following day.

July 2nd.—At the request of the Political Chief that I should continue the investigation of the previous day, I set to work twenty men, bricklayers and street pavers, under the direction of Don Pedro Dezorzi, the builder of the seawall to the Gas Works, to open holes along the course of the main sewer.

Proceeding first towards the east; at 15 metres from the drain, where the sewer is stopped by a rock, a large aperture under the Government House was found; but, a few moments afterwards, having clearly ascertained that the Germans had not passed in this direction, I pursued the enquiry towards the west, and having made three apertures, and with plenty of daylight, ascertained that there was no cross sewer to the north. I therefore proceeded to open a pit for the admission of light at the elbow of the sewer distant m.23.60 from the drain of the house. Between this hole at the elbow and the others there were various footsteps of a man in slippers or canvass shoes of large size. Having taken their measure and found that they were all the tracks of the same man, I considered the mine was probably driven in front of the Government saloon or along some old sewer, as appeared probable from a few shoots of grass which grew in the street. Seventeen metres from the said elbow I ordered the main sewer to be uncovered and opened, which was done. D. Pedro Dezorzi went in, and jumped out exclaiming—"Here is a spade," and adding that he thought he heard a movement, which however was most likely from above. I immediately went down into the sewer, and there really was a spade, cut short, and the sewer stopped up by a heap of loose earth, and on the right side, that is, towards the saloon of H.E. the Governer, an aperture of four fingers wide. Thus assured of the existence of a mine, I ordered the whole of the arch of the sewer to be removed with the greatest care without letting anything fall into it.

Then calling upon the Political Chief and the Commissary Don Maximo Blanco to witness the proceeding, there being present at the open windows of the saloon the Governor, some of the Ministers and other personages, and in the street a number of the public; the mouth of the mine was opened, for it had been nearly closed with loose earth to conceal it, probably during the night after the individual Luis had become aware of the imprisonment of his companion Paul.

At the end of the mine were found a bricklayer's trowel, a carpenter's firmer chisel, and a brass candlestick, all new, with some drippings of stearine candles. With the view of ascertaining whether the mine descended or was extended in any other direction I passed in to the end of it, and it turned out to be straight. Its dimensions are m.0.65 wide by m.0.40 high, and m.2.85 long, leaving thus m.2.00 more to arrive at the wall of the house. Its direction is towards the centre of the pier, between the two South windows of the saloon of H.E. the Provisional Governor.

In my opinion the man who drove this mine, with the help of another and resting alternately, might have penetrated with four hours more work beneath the floor of the saloon, the level of the mine being below the foundations of the building. In this opinion my companion Dezorzi, who has had much personal experience in working in railway tunnels, fully coincides.

The workman had left plenty of signs to show the mode of operation adopted by him. Using the chisel like a pick he had hacked out the solid red earth in small pieces with much regularity, always preserving the arched form, and then with the trowel had passed the earth under his body, pushing it backwards with his feet, and retired from time to time driving it into the main sewer, which contained about a cartload.

I will venture to affirm moreover that the powder in sacks might have been easily drawn through the drain with cords and pushed thro' the mine below the saloon, and that the wires of the electric battery which was in the cellar might have been connected with the charge in three or four hours more: and I will add that the probable effect of the explosion of three or four hundred pounds of powder would have been to throw down forty or fifty yards of the building on either side leaving the whole in ruins.

It would be difficult to give an idea of the magnitude and force of such an explosion; suffice it to say that the large flagstones of the foot pavement and the heavy old iron gratings of the windows would have fallen in terrific showers over the flat roofs of the houses and in the streets around the Government buildings at great distances and that all who happened to be in those saloons might have been entombed alive, or miserably crushed, to be suffocated in the smoke or burnt in the conflagration which would have followed the explosion.

The foregoing steps having been taken, the evening was far advanced.

On the 3rd of July being made aware of the desire of H.E. that no doubt should be left as to the extent of these treacherous operations, I sunk a pit between the mine and the Government-house, that is below the footpavement, leaving thus exposed to view both ends of the mine. I also opened two apertures in that drain of the house in which the man Luis was found. Having thus exposed to the light of day all the operations of the vile instruments of an indescribably base conspiracy, arrested in the moment of its execution by the finger of God these operations were inspected in all parts by the Ministers of State and other personages in their suite, for whose satisfaction I passed through the mine from the main sewer to the Government-house; the guards were removed, giving free entrance to the public to gratify their curiosity, and my commission was brought to a conclusion.

For the better comprehension of the preceding narrative and that as a record of the verification of this unfortunate fact in the history of the country, I have the honor to annex an explanatory plan shewing the course of operations and laid down from actual measurements, which demonstrates how imminent was the danger that threatened the Republic.

I cannot do less than offer my humble testimony of the zeal, promptitude and intelligence of the worthy Political Chief Don José Candido Bustamante, of the attention and prolonged patience of the Commissary Don Maximo Blanco and his subalterns, keeping watch day and night, as also of the strict discipline and firmness of the officers and soldiers of the "Libertad battalion, commanded by Colonel Don Fortunato Flores, who kept the ground like veterans of the old world, deaf to all the urgent importunities employed to induce them to a breach of orders; without the aid of these elements all efforts would have been vain to follow by mere tracks and signs an investigation of this kind. I have also to offer my thanks to Mr. Dezorzi for his great care in the removal of the arches and the extraordinary rapidity and precision with which the men under his direction executed this work.

The result of the inquiry is this. The construction of the cellar in the house was useless, so far as the house is concerned. But even were it useful, the arch constructed under its front, and leading on to the solid earth beneath the street was not so. It is contrary to the custom of builders to lay down a wood floor before placing the bearers and forming the roof. The other two arches formed in the walls, without apertures below them, were, as regards the house, without any object whatever, especially when we take into consideration that neither the one nor the other supported anything. Notwithstanding that the room above the cellar was a yard and a quarter longer than the latter, the wall of the cellar was built up under the floor, and supported nothing more than its joists, leaving the rest of the room with the earth unremoved and without a floor: moreover, in the cellar there were some 2,000 bricks without any possible use for them in such a place.

In view of these facts, it is clear that the sole object of the construction of the cellar, in which the powder and electrical machine were found, was to serve as a workshop for the operators, who from thence drove their mine; and of this a further demonstration is found in the hole beneath the arch, forming a communication with the drain in the entrance passage.

As regards this drain, it is equally clear that the previously existing one was of ample dimensions for the service of a house of the kind, and that this new one, laid down in a fresh place, was not built for a drain, but for a passage to enable the operators to reach the main sewer. The fact that this drain was not prolonged within the house further than was necessary for gaining a communication with the cellar, is enough to convince any practical man that, as such communication did actually exist, the drain was made for the same purpose as the cellar. That this purpose was concealed from the bricklayers is evident, from the perforation of the wall, which, on the contrary, would have been an opening duly constructed under the arch.

It is to be observed that the part of the drain underlying the street, although covered by a yard deep of earth and the pavement, is not like the other part, covered with flagstone, but with a strong arch, 18 inches thick, and that a man, placing himself in it, with the electrical apparatus, could not only have fired the mine but effected a safe escape afterwards.

Moreover, the work that was being carried on in the house was so conducted as to show no design of any ulterior intention of continuing the rebuilding; on the contrary, it is not a little uncommon to build part of a room or office with a deal floor, and no rafters or roof on it.

Viewing all the antecedents, and the fact of the discovery of the actual mine, there exists no doubt whatever that all the work carried on in the house of "the cellar" had but one sole object—namely, the secret formation of that mine, and that from the fact of the powder and machine being placed in the cellar, and from the direction in which the mine was driven, the intention was to blow up the Government-house and the authorities of the country, and with their destruction interrupt that state of peace and progress which happily we, the inhabitants of the Republic, now enjoy, stamping on the annals of a free and new country a blacker stain than that of the Plot of November, 1605, discovered and prevented in the same manner by incidents, accidental in the eyes of men, but directed by the sovereign wisdom of Divine Providence.

Having thus fulfilled the charge committeed to my care, and having recorded the facts which have been witnessed by a numerous body of the public during the progress of the examination, it only remains for me to present to your Worship my congratulations, begging you at the same time to transmit them to H.E. the Provisional Governor, on the providential way in which the country has been saved from the catastrophe that would have resulted from an attempt so horrible, infamous, and cruel.

THOS. HAVERS.

To the Political Chief Colonel Don José Candido Bustamante.

HUE AND CRY.

$1000 REWARD.

Cañada Rica, Chivilcoy, July 6th,

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Gentlemen,

You will much oblige a subscriber by inserting in the next *Weekly Standard* the following notice of a robbery committed in this neighborhood on the night of the 2nd inst.

Two of those characters recognized in the camp as English sailors, came to a friend of mine to seek employment: he employed one, and the other he permitted to remain in his house for a few days. They did not remain long, for during his absence on Tuesday night they both decamped, taking with them various articles of value. Two good horses, colour brown or 'Rosillo', an English saddle and bridle, a double, barrel gun, two revolvers, one six shot, maker's name 'Bertonnet' the other five shots, maker's name 'Tranter', two lasso's 'trensado,' three ponchos, two coats, and various other articles of clothing.

Description of the Thieves.

One of them is about five feet eight inches in height, black hair, no beard, yellow skin, with repugnant features, rather nigger-looking fellow. The other rather low in height say five feet five inches, brown hair, light moustaches, no whiskers, fair complexion, brown eyes.

A thousand dollars reward will be given for the recovery of the above property and the apprehension of the thieves. Any information respecting them, may be addressed to D. Manuel Lopez, Cañada Rica, Chivilcoy, and will be gratefully received by

Yours truly, AN IRISHMAN.

STEEPLE CHASE AT BELGRANO.

On Tuesday the English steeplechase came off in the fields adjacent to the river, between Belgrano and Rivadavia stations. Eight horses were entered, and all looked in excellent condition: at half past one the owners and their friends were all assembled, and the judges then measured the course; it was a mile and a quarter in length with 8 ditches and one fence, the former six feet wide and the fence four feet high. The riders wore top-boots and doeskin breeches, and the horses entered were:

1 Mr. Arriola's 'Camel'
2 Mr. James White's 'Rufus'
3 Mr. William White's 'Estudiante'
4 Mr. Creagh's 'Ferro-Carril'
5 Mr. Dalgliesh's 'Traga-Leguas'
6 Mr. Albert Arriola's 'Favorite'
7 Mr. ——'s 'Picazo'
8 Mr. ——'s 'Bayo'

At the start Estudiante took the lead, closely followed by Rufus, with Camel a good third. All eight horses took the ditches splendidly, but before reaching the fence Camel came up in gallante style before his competitors, Rufus being almost abreast, and Estudiante nearly pumped out. The Bayo and Picazo refused the fence, and Ferro-Carril kept close to Estudiante: Ferro-carril was very well ridden by its owner, who comes from the sporting county of Galway. After the fence there was a level run of some 300 yards, and Camel distanced all the rest, winning in a canter; the others followed in the order in which their names appear. There was no prize or betting, the race being merely a matter of sport.

The company adjourned for dinner to Watson's Hotel, Belgrano, where a very fine spread was provided, and the evening was spent in great good humor and enjoyment.

PIC-NIC AT MACIEL.

No doubt some of your readers in the 'old country' will be interested to learn how we live out here on the fertile plains of the Banda Oriental, and perhaps it may also please our friends at the Buenos Ayres side of the River Plate to hear that we have improved on the advice given by the poet, who recommended people to enjoy themselves by turning day into night: but we have found a way of turning a winter's day into a summer's day. By the kind invitation of Messrs. Nicolson and Perfect, a happy party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on a well-chosen and romantic spot on the banks of the Maciel. A smart gallop for some eight or a dozen miles over a beautiful, undulating camp, on a sunshiny day, in the clear air and beautiful blue sky that this favored portion of the globe enjoys, gave all our friends a relish for the good things that were so kindly provided for them.

The "meet," as our sporting friends at the other end of the world would call it, was well chosen. It was a lovely spot on the banks of the river, surrounded by 'montes' sufficient to shelter our party from the sun's rays, which came out in that glorious splendour that kind Providence extends so profusely to the Banda Oriental.

To give you a list of the good things would be more than I am able to do. About forty persons enjoyed the hospitality of our entertainers. Roast turkeys and ham, pidgeon and veal pies, with game, and everything that was good, were provided in profusion.

The wine was what made most 'impression' on my 'recollection.' Champagne was the order of the day.

In the course of the evening some well-chosen songs from 'Moore's Melodies' were given by the ladies present, the sweet sound of whose voices reminded us of the days of 'Lang Syne' and the far-famed beauties of Limerick. 'Moore's Melodies' and champagne seemed fully to occupy my mind, until I found myself on my legs to drink the health of our good "Queen Victoria," then the health of "The Editors of the Buenos Ayres *Standard*," with the "Press of Great Britain, and may we never live to see the day when its inherent jurisdiction of supporting right and exposing wrong, can be interfered with."

Some of the young gentlemen present afforded us a demonstration of Sir W. Armstrong's principle in bringing down duck and other birds, at a very long range. This happy day finished with a brisk gallop over the camp home.

I cannot help remarking, that although an old fox-hunter and steeplechase goer, I was astonished at the equestrian performance of the ladies of the country. Hoping to have the pleasure of drinking your health in your own presence, at some of our future intended 'reunions,'

Yours truly,

A CAMPMAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Sinbad's letter to-day gives a succinct account of how things stands at Tuyuti. One of our colleagues states that Lopez opened some sluicegates, and completely inundated the Allied camp, causing immense loss of ammunition and fodder; furthermore, that the Paraguayans are aware of Osorio's intention to cross the Paraná at Itati, and are raising fortifications at that place. We have no particulars whatever respecting the re-occupation of Curuzu by the Paraguayans. As the place seems to be half under water, it cannot be of any very great military importance.

By private advices received from London we learn that Mr. Le Long, who is so well-known in the River Plate, has been named editor of *La Presse*, one of the first papers in Paris, salary 40,000 francs per annum; furthermore, that a London Company is about to make a tender to the Government of Buenos Ayres to pave the streets, supply the city with water and drainage. Our friends at home might save themselves the trouble of drawing up a prospectus; it will inevitably meet the fate of the Campy schemes.

The Brazilero is still aground in the Paraná. There are three schooners alongside of her, and Mr. Bell, of Montevideo, we understand, has engaged to get her off. The contractors realise a terrible loss by the grounding of this steamer.

To-morrow, we believe, it is agreed on President Mitre takes his departure for the seat of war. The 12th of the Line is in Rosario, so we suppose he will take that regiment up with him.

The Flamsteed could not get away yesterday owing to the bad weather; she sails to-day, calls at Brazilian ports, and lands at Southampton mails, passengers and specie.

The Plata ball on Saturday night is the talk of all the town. It promises to be the most splendid thing of the kind ever given in Buenos Ayres. The Committee has been studying the Parisian styles lately introduced; a 'phalaux' of servants with epaulettes has been engaged, and we hear that the carpeting will extend from the kerb stones to the saloons.

The steamer Guardia Nacional has been refitted, and we hear will convey President Mitre to headquarters.

We gather from the English papers received by this mail that there is no probability whatever of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visiting the River Plate; he may call at Rio, but from thence he sails for the Cape of Good Hope, en route for India.

This mail brought out special despatches from the Secretary of the Colonies for the Governor of the Falkland Islands: it is presumed that they have some reference to the Welsh Colony at Patagonia.

As we surmised, our friend who so kindly presented us with the Chivilcoy potatoes, has found immediate sale for his crop. Within the last few days not be tolerated. The law puts a fixed value on this coin; but the law seems to be unknown in that benighted village.

Dr. Navarro Viola has opened his office as a lawyer in Montevideo. We hope to see him well supported. As a member of the Buenos Ayres bar he stands second to none, and always enjoyed a good English practice.

The very fine property belonging to the estate of Mr. James Carthy, deceased, sold by auction on Saturday, realized $161,000; purchased by Sr. Martinez, who lives close to the potreros in question. We understand that the land when cut up into building sites will realize treble the price hard for it.

The *Tribuna* of Montevideo publishes an article on the conferences now held in London and Paris about the Paraguayan war. Our colleague states that they have been held at the special instance of the U. S. Minister and that unless the war is speedily brought to an end, the Allies may be prepared for the most decided intervention.

We welcome General Conesa back again from the Provinces, where he has served with such distinction, although in infirm health. It appears he still suffers from the wounds he received at Tuyuti.

We regret to learn that the Federal Sectional Judge, Dr. Heredia, is given over by his physicians.

Advices from the camp districts report everything going on favorably: the season could not be more propitious. At the Capilla del Señor the neighbors had a grand Independence celebration on the 9th July. We have nothing as yet from Lobos as to the execution of the murderer.

The Progreso Ball on the night of Monday, 8th inst, was the grandest seen in our city for the last four years: all the salons were crowded with the *elite* of B. Ayres.

We learn that the fortnightly tea-parties or *soirées diplomatiques* at the British Legation are remarkably gay and brilliant. That of Thursday evening was attended by 130 ladies and gentlemen.

The obsequies to the late lamented Dr. Gallardo took place on Thursday at the Cathedral and were largely attended.

It is with pleasure we can recommend a new English restaurant, Anglo-Oriental, recently opened at 40 Calle Colon, Montevideo. For convenience, cleanliness, and a good 'cuisine,' it cannot be surpassed. Shipmasters and passengers who may give a call upon Mr. Sales, the worthy proprietor, will find we have not spoken too highly in his favor.

We have great pleasure in saluting our old friend Captain Carlewis on his return, with his family, to the River Plate.

President Mitre's orders, published on Friday, commanding all the officers in town to at once proceed to head-quarters, fell like a bomb-shell on the city. We fully approve of the edict. We suppose the steamer to-morrow will take up a crowd of military men, from Generals down to full corporals; but if we are to attach any faith to the correspondence and statements of the Susan Beirne people, we should say that the officers will arrive up the "day after the fair," as things at Tuyuti seem to be fast coming to a crisis. Many parties blame Caxias for dividing his force and thereby weakening his strength; but at this distance from the scene of action, and with but an obscure knowledge of the ground, it is very difficult to hazard an opinion, and we must regard Caxias as doing his best under the circumstances. No man in town can say where the Argentines are. Some insist they are marching up the Chaco; but, if so, why has not the fleet gone up? Then, again, Caxias deploying to the right, could not be effected without passing the enemy's left flank; yet the meagre news at hand says not one word about it. It may be erroneous to receive statements of parties whose only information is founded on hearsay; but we confess we think the cook of the Susan Beirne is not far astray when he reports a fight on Sunday, and the possibility of a still greater fight on Monday. The *Nacion* says that Lopez is surrounded; but this must be a mistake, as 25,000 men is altogether too small a force to surround an enemy that for the last 15 months has been busy night and day in making ditches and 'abattis.' The greatest success the Allied Commanders can look for, is to drive the enemy into Humaita. Then there will be a prospect of a favorable termination of this prolonged campaign, but this can never be effected save by a regular pitched battle.

The people in Chile have set us a good example as to how to supply this city with water. We extract from the *Times* of the 8th the following:—"A prospectus has been issued of the Valparaiso Waterworks Company, with a capital of £200,000, in shares of £20, to supply the city of Valparaiso with water through a canal to be cut from the Aconcagua river, flowing from the Andes. This canal, a portion of which has already been completed, is at the same time calculated to yield a revenue by furnishing water for irrigation to the lands throughout its course. The concession gives certain exclusive rights for 33 years, and the consideration to be paid for it, including the portion of the canal already completed, will consist of 5,000 fully paid-up shares of £20 each, such shares not to be delivered until the undertaking shall have been completed.

The packet has brought a remittance in specie for the Baron de Amazonas; also some small specie remittances for other parties.

The steamers Donati and Hayti, which have just left Montevideo for Rio, took no less than one million of patacons between them. We hear that 70,000 sovereigns were bought up at a premium in Montevideo to ship by these steamers.

The Americans had a grand Fourth of July celebration in Rio. Our correspondent gives a full account, which owing to press of copy we are forced to hold over until to-morrow.

The kind attention of a constant subscriber, supplied our office yesterday with some splendid seed potatoes. They were the theme of universal admiration, being the largest and best grown ever seen in this country. These potatoes were grown in Chivilcoy, and 36 ar. of seed produced no less than 2,400 ar.; that is to say, 2 ar. 16lb. yield for every pound sowed. This goes to show the teeming fertility of the Chivilcoy land.

It is rather a singular coincidence that it was an Irishman who saved the Czar's life in Paris, at least the *Times'* correspondent states, that Sergeant-Major Lafferty was mainly instrumental in keeping the would-be assassin from pushing his way up to the Imperial coach. It may be recollected that it was also an Irishman, Count O'Donnell, who saved the life of the Emperor of Austria some years ago (1854).

We cut from the *Times* of the 8th the following announcement of the launching of Captain Bruce's new steamer:—"Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, have launched a saloon paddle steamer for the South American trade, of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 246 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches. The vessel was named the Rio Uruguay; she has been built for Mr. David Bruce."

A party of Englishmen, recently arrived, we understand starts to-day for Las Flores: they have joined their capital, and purpose forming a joint-stock sheepfarming establishment. We highly approve of the plan, as many parties who come out here have only £50 or £100 to begin with, and by putting their money together and keeping in one party they are enabled to make a good start and live comfortably on the outside camps.

We hear from Montevideo that Gen. Goyo Suarez and Mansini, Bergara and Torres have been released from captivity, owing to the evidence being deemed insufficient.

The people of Navarro have petitioned the Government for the extension of the Western Railway to that district.

The National Government has passed a note to Governor Oroño requesting him to desist in his efforts against the Convent of San Lorenzo.

A diplomatic question of some interest occurred in the streets the other day, and shows the risk foreign Ministers run in hiring coaches in the Plaza. It appears that one of our foreign Ministers called a coach the other day and was about to drive to his residence, when the police came up and arrested the coachman. The Minister protested and declared that whilst in his service the coachman enjoyed a diplomatic immunity. The Policeman replied that the Minister would show no authority for this, that even Vattel did not go so far. One cord brought another, and the international question began to assume alarming dimension, when the Minister agreed to stand bail for the coachman for his due appearance before the Police Court, and thus the matter ended.

Mr. Gallagher, the engineer of Matti's steamboat line, is at present in the Uruguay busy trying to get the steamer Rio Parana off: we understand that she is fully insured, part here and part in England.

The Provincial Bank has determinto open a branch bank in the town of Salto, which will extend its jurisdiction over the partidos Carmen de Areco, Chacabuco, Arrecifes, Rojas and Junin. This move of the bank will prove highly beneficial for the agricultural interests in those districts, and our friends in the North will read with pleasure this news.

We are happy to learn that on the Eatre Riano banks of the Parana, wheat-growing is now the chief occupation of the people, immense tracks of land have been ploughed up, and as the last crop gave a splendid yield the country people are in good spirits and have plenty of seed. Even on estancias where hitherto cattle-raising was the only business of the establishment, the majordomos have now begun at all their puestos to sow wheat and alfalfa. The artificial demand for alfalfa which we lately noticed has done immense good: never bef.re has there been so much alfalfa seed sown as this season. But the hay business is done up, and many barraqueros are becoming uneasy and anxious to get rid of the hay bales at any sacrifice.

The state of affairs in Rioja seems to be worse than ever: the rebels hold the city, and Gen. Paunero finds himself compelled to gather up his men and recommence the campaign. The legal authorities of Rioja are hiding in cabins in the pampas; thus Rioja appears to be the Mexico of the River Plate. At latest dates the Santiago and Tucuman troops were approaching the Rebels, but Catamarca seems to be in a bad way, and in fact the only possible way to hold peace in those districts is by making a clean sweep of all the Provincial Governments and establishing a military rule. Major Fuentes, finding that the rebels were making head-way, has struck out for safer quarters.

Some travellers from Chile have brought the news of a terrible duel fought or about to be fought, between Saa and Videla. If both parties fall in the encounter, the Argentine Republic have little cause to bewail the result,

There is so much of the absurd and ridiculous in the reports of battles, &c., fought in the Interior, that it requires indeed a very cool and unerring judgment to form a correct idea of the real state of things in the rebellious districts. That the experienced military tactics of General Paunero have completely outmanœuvred the rebels, there can be little doubt, yet at the same time there seems to be a lack of proper organisation in the position of the National troops. They seem to be here, and there, and everywhere; and the rather astounding news has come down that the rebel leaders, Varela and Medina, after their recent defeat, took to their heels, and in running away came up on the National troops, under the command of Barros and Linares. A fight ensued, and the defeated rebels suddenly became victors, putting Barros and his men to the route, and taking numerous prisoners.

It is both pleasing and satisfactory to find that in all questions of a legal nature which we have taken up, our remarks find echo in the proper quarter. We take to ourselves the honor of having flung open the prison doors and liberated the unfortunate Mr. Flower, whose only offence was shooting down a 'gaucho' in self-defence; and an impartial public will decide how far our arguments and efforts in the great yerba case of Mr. Stewart, influenced the full bench of the Supreme Federal Court, every judge of which is a subscriber of the *Standard*. We have now taken up the case of the Provincial Bank as a fiscal and privileged creditor against a mortgage creditor, and the rather novel decision of the arbitrators, that as against the Bank all the mortgages in Buenos Ayres are but so much waste paper. Yesterday we heard with unconcealed satisfaction that our arguments have been discussed by the Board, and that so fully do the Bank Directors concur with us, that although the decision is in their favor, they do not regard themselves bound by it. Merchants and others, who take an interest in the discussion of this subject, will confer a favor by sending us their views on the matter; it is of too much importance to be permitted to pass in silence. The fiscal privileges of the Bank, whatever they are, must be properly defined; and as far as the question respecting the renewal of a 'pagaré' being an independent transaction, the English law is explicit, and at our leisure we purpose publishing some cases in point.

The captain of the English barque Samuel, from Liverpool, which entered Montevideo on Tuesday, consigned to Messrs. Duguid and Co., reports that on the 30th of June, in lat. 31, 49 S., long. 47, 17 W., the mate on board, Mr. Robert E. Jones, fell overboard accidentally; the captain flung him several life preservers, hoops, &c., and lowered a boat with five men in her to rescue the unfortunate man; but it was all of no avail, the wind was strong and the sea heavy, and the men in the boat with difficulty got back to the ship.

Tuesday being a great civic feast, was a day of general amusement. At Belgrano Englishmen had a grand steeple-chase. At the Cathedral the Government people attended the 'Te Deum' at 12 o'clock. The Once de Setiembre battery fired a salute of 21 guns, and in the evening there was an effort at fireworks. The day was not very favorable, as the morning was ushered in with mist and rain, but it cleared away towards two o'clock, and the Plaza Parque, which is now the fashionable promenade, was crowded in the afternoon. There were numerous balls given on Tuesday night, but nothing particular by the clubs; in fact, the great Feast of Independence, the 9th July, may be said to be fast going out of fashion, and in a few years more it will probably become obsolete.

It is worthy of remark, that such is the scarcity of firewood in some of the country towns, that many of the sheepfarmers are doing a thriving business in cutting the 'corral' manure in sods, drying same, and selling it as a species of turf at the rate of $80 per cartload. One of our correspondents states that one town out west now uses no other fuel.

We regret to announce the demise of Don Mariano Espina, one of the most respected brokers on the Bolsa, and ex-Montevidean Consul.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherry are creating quite a 'furore' at the French Theatre as comedians, &c. They rival M. D'Hote and Mdlle. Pauline, each night they attract crowded houses.

The great rise in the value of city property is attracting much attention. Old houses in a good locality now sell for treble the prices which three years ago could be obtained for them. The site of the new River Plate Bank building, in Calle Reconquista, bought last year by Mr. Green, and considered at the time as monstrously dear, could to-day be sold at a profit of a quarter of a million of paper dollars. Some of the oldest and most tumble-down concerns in town, are now offering in the market at the most preposterously high prices, and as there seems to be a rage for building, it is not improbable that the prices asked will be paid. Notwithstanding the immense population we maintain in the brick-making business, and all the brick-kilns about town are constantly at work, there is a scarcity of bricks at present, and their price is going up.

On Sunday night a band of Italians employed at the new market in Montevideo, killed an American named George Nickles. It appears that deceased had been employed at this market, and frequented a low drinking house hard by, where he gave too free expressions to his dislike of all Italians: when he left the shop he perceived he was followed and entering a house gained; the azotea roof the fellows pursued him and wilfully and maliciously pitched him from the roof into the street: falling on his head he expired instantaneously. The chief of police, Sr. Bustamente, has arrested no less than 15 Italians charged with the murder of the unfortunate man, who had only recently arrived from California: he was aged about 37 years.

On Monday an officer with special despatches from Gen. Gelly Obes for President Mitre, arrived in town. It is said he has brought a minute detail of the proposed new campaign: but all this matter is, of course, for the present, kept as a great secret.

There is no greater leveller in the political world than state dinners. Diplomatic Ministers representing countries in open hostilities to each other, are forced to shake hands, drink wine and look merry. We read in the *Times* that Lord Stanley gave a diplomatic dinner on her Majesty's birth-day, and the Paraguayan Chargé d'affaires and the Brazilian Charge d'affaires sat "cheek by jowl".

On next Monday, the 21st inst., Messrs. Balbin & Plowes will sell by public auction forty leagues of very superior land, in the province of Santa Fé; the land is conveniently situated, adjoining the estates of Messrs. Armstrong, Saavedra, and others, and is suitable for sheepfarms. The auctioneers are authorized to receive private bids previous to the day of sale.

The steamer Hayti leaves Montevideo this afternoon for England, taking with her a heavy shipment of specie, several first and second-class passengers, and a telegram with the latest River Plate news.

The repairs of the Government-house having been contracted for, are now commenced, and it is hoped that in six months the Government offices will be finished and the Contaduria back again in its old quarters. The Constanzó house, next to our office, is felt to be very inconvenient, and extremely out of the way.

We hear that M. Perrone will shortly throw open the doors of Colon, and inaugurate the operatic season with 'Traviata,' which is at present being rehearsed.

Several parties have called on us to request us to notice the shocking state of the Mole. A German gentleman almost broke his leg in one of the holes the other day. The concern is in a most dilapidated state.

The Baron Campy leaves in the packet for Rio, finding all prospect of obtaining a contract from the Municipality to pave the city utterly out of the question.

The Rio de la Plata left last night for Montevideo, with a full passenger list. No steamer in the river has ever done a better business than the Rio de la Plata, having already paid for herself three times over, and she is still doing as great a traffic as any other boat.

There have been several offers sent to the Marquez Caxias to supply the Brazilian army at a less figure than that contracted for by Messrs. Lanuz and Lezica, but owing to the emergencies of the moment the Marques declined to permit any change, and Mr. Lanuz's contract has now been renewed for three months. None could more satisfactorily fulfil to the very letter his contract than Sor. Lanuz.

The flag-ship Amazonas, now in port, is loading military tents: she has some 1,700 on board.

The kerosene speculation in Montevideo has proved so good that now we hear a speculation in gin has been set on foot.

It is as yet uncertain what specie the Aunis will take this trip: some French and German houses are said to be shipping, but British merchants as a rule prefer sending specie on English bottom and direct.

The news from Europe per English mail is looked for to-day by telegraph. We hope our friend Mr. Oldham will have a busy time in transmitting favoroble commercial items.

Last week there was no lack of news in town. Mails from Europe with full account of the attempt to assassinate the Czar; mails from Rio with the astounding intelligence that the ladies of that city have the churches illuminated every night to celebrate a victory over the Paraguayans, which it is believed that ere this has been achieved; mails from Paraguay with a general wheel-about intelligence to the effect that everything but a fight had occurred. It is however a significant fact that the story about the fleet going up and passing Humaitá, sink or swim, which came down last week, has amounted to nothing; Admiral Ignacio if he received these orders has at all events not yet carried them out. Our colleagues have letters from Itapiru, which we translate and publish, but we have received the fullest particulars of the real state of things at head-quarters from an Englishman belonging to the steamer, who states that on Sunday they carried across 800 Brazilians; the allied commander had struck his tents, the most indescribable cutting, running, marching and driving was the order of the day; not even the pelting rain and the drizzling mist seemed to interfere with the movement of the allies. Our informant however says that there had been a fight at one point of the lines, the Paraguayans having come down pell mell, result not stated; there seems meantime to be no doubt that Caxias has deployed to the right, but it requires a very nice acquaintance with the topography of the ground to be able to judge the exact position of the belligerents. The move, nevertheless, has been effected, and at any moment we may expect a steamer down with the full particulars of what is generally supposed will prove a wind-up fight.

The *Times* has taken up the Paraguayan war question. We publish to-day a leader on the subject, which is remarkable for its impartiality. Our great London colleague, we notice, has an army correspondent at Paraguay, and we hold over until Tuesday the first letter published. The *Times* correspondent states that Madame Lynch is a native of Somersetshire.

The news by the packet respecting wool is as usual unfavorable. In Havre the sales have been of the most limited character, and prices very weak; 1200 bales were put up at the auction sale on the 13th but few were sold, the bulk had to be retired; the demand seems to fall far short of the of the supply, and it is greatly feared that in Antwerp and other of the great wool markets we shall hear of many failures; the warehouses and deposits are full from floor to roof, and still every vessel that arrives brings more bales. Already four houses in Havre slightly connected with the Plate have given way. Importers according to the reports are in a bad way; the stocks on hand are enormous; the manufacturers buy very slowly, and indeed it is the opinion of experienced parties in the wool trade that the wool business is assuming a new phase. If River Plate wool growers are to hold their own, they can only do so by reducing the cost of production and improving the condition of the staple, as it comes to market. The American tariff has levelled the wool growers of the world, and the Plate sheepfarmers have to compete to-day with the wool growers of Germany, Hungary and Poland. The problem to be solved is, can we in the Plate produce as good a class of wool and at same cost as the sheepfarmers in those countries? We commend this question to the attention of those Ministers and financiers who regard the sheepfarming business as an inexhaustible mine for every species of taxation. The sheep business in the River Plate if freed from taxation has just sufficient vitality to progress, but export duties, municipal taxes, &c. must be abolished, otherwise the Hungarians and Poles will drive River Plate wool from Europe.

General Arredondo, we hear, has been recalled from the provinces and ordered up to Paraguay. General Paunero remains in the Provinces in order to put down the rebels in Rioja.

A deputation of Indians of Calfacura's tribe, has arrived in town under the care of Major Rousseau. And we hear with pleasure that the cattle stolen by the Indians during the last invasion, has been recovered and returned to the owners.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

LATEST FROM CHILE

REVOLUTION IN PERU

DEATH OF MARSHAL CASTILLA

REVOLUTION IN COLUMBIA.

The Chilian mails arrived yesterday with files of the Valparaiso papers to June 15th. The new line of telegraph wires from Valparaiso to Copiapó was concluded with great rejoicing on June 1st. The Chilian Government is very anxious to promote emigration from the U. States and purposes sending special agents to New York. H. B. M. steamer Alert entered the Valparaiso dry-dock to make some repairs. The British barque Contest was wrecked between Callao and Valparaiso; crew saved. There is great activity in the export of cereals; flour has gone up 50 cents per sack, and the tendency still upward.

The tone of the press is very significant touching a complete break-up of the alliance of the Pacific Republics in the war against Spain. The *Mercurio* considers the league with Peru virtually dissolved, but hints that Prado has made a new alliance with Bolivia to guarantee him against his own rebellious citizens in Peru.

Marshal Castilla raised a formidable revolution, in the end of May, to upset the Peruvian Government. Landing at Mejillones in Bolivia, he invaded Peru, seizing Arica with 1,000 followers. At the same time Tacna and other places proclaimed in his favor, and the military commanders in Lima had matured a plot to murder the President, Prado. The Government, meantime, acted with great energy and besieged Arica, where Castilla died from a fall from his horse and his followers capitulated for their lives. The conspirators in Lima were arrested on the morning of the intended day of massacre, for they had the artillery in readiness and had bribed a:d armed their regiments. The whole revolution was suppressed by June 4th, with no other bloodshed than some Gefes murdered by their men. The Government resolved to give Marshal Castilla a grand funeral.

MAILS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ARRIVAL OF THE LUXAN.

THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN RIOJA.

San Alberto, June 15th.

On the 8th June Col. Quevedo left Lomita for San Juan. General Paunero sent orders to Moreno to place himself under Col. Iseas, who is about to start for the Llanos of Rioja to put down Varela's filibusters who have re-ocupied that province with additional forces under Lisondo. The Cordovese commanders Zacarias Zelaya, and Ocampo, commit various outrages: only a fortnight ago Ocampo staked out Ensign Noray, a volunteer officer of Moreno's, because he insisted on serving only under Moreno. Two noted burglars named Pizarro and Funes have been appointed to the department of Talas. Colonel Quevedo wrote to Zelaya demanding a deserter of Paunero's, but the other refused. This same Zelaya, who is chief of the department, was sometime ago accused of the murder of Agüero. All the western departments of Cordoba are swarming with deserters and cutthroats.—*Noticias.*

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

ILLUMINATIONS AT RIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Rio Janeiro, July 6.

My last was under date of 2nd inst. and went forward by the Itapicurú transport on the same day.

I now avail of this opportunity to hand you further advices, but as the Bourgogne, pioneer of the new French line of steamers between Genoa and Buenos Ayres, leaves at the same hour as the bearer and may chance to arrive at Montevideo first, I send you by her through your worthy Agents at M. V., a telegram of the latest news and also the "European Times" of the 10th June.

The three Figueiredos who were imprisoned in consequence of the Police enquiry into the incarceration and ill-treatment of their sister, petitioned yesterday for an order of Habeas Corpus and were successful, being placed at liberty by orders of the Relacao. Although thus liberated from prison, they will still have to answer to the charge of Illegal Imprisonment brought against them by the Crown Advocate, and to the charge of Embezzlement brought against them by their sister; and although they may get off with 3 months imprisonment for the first charge, on account of their sister not being able to bring sufficient legal evidence against them on the second, they are nevertheless condemned by the whole population of Rio, and can never again hope to occupy any position in society or to continue their business of Retail Upholsterers with any chance of success. In fact for the sake of their own security as well as for maintenance of the peace in this city, it would be especially prudent for them not to show their faces in the streets for some time to come.

The first steamer of the new line of French packets, the Bourgogne, 628 tons, Captain Rouaze arrived here on the 2nd inst. after a very fair run of 31 days from Genoa. From Bahia she ran down to Rio in three days and therefore in point of speed would appear to be a desirable conveyance.

As it is generally believed that the great struggle which is to decide the fate of Lopez is during these days going on, many ladies living in the suburbs of the Catteto and Laranjeiras (the West-end of Rio de Janeiro) have had the high altar of the Church of Nossa Sentrora da Gloria fully illuminated every night lately.

Prince Alfred in the Galatea left Marseilles on the 2nd ult. en route to the Australian colonies via Gibraltar, Madeira, Rio Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope.

The British residents in Rio held a meeting on the 3rd inst at the British Library to decide on the steps to be taken in order to give an appropriate welcome to H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on his arrival it Rio de Janeiro in the Galatea. A Committee was appointed to consider the matter and communicate its resolutions together with the means advised for their being carried into execution. Of course I shall give you the fullest particulars of the reception given to our sailor-prince and of everything worthy of note occurring during his stay in Rio.

The Bishop of Pará, D. Antonio de Macedo Costa who left in the last American Packet for Europe via St. Thomas, had arrived at that island, and had preached in one of the churches there on the text "Ecce Mater tua." His Excellency paid a visit also to a Spanish Frigate anchored in the port and was received on board and treated with the honours due to his elevated office.

On the 29th of March the Spanish Squadron composed of the vessels Almansa, Navas de Tolosa and Concepcion under the command of Admiral Mendez Nuñez touched at Santiago de Cuba.

The 'Diario de Rio' has published an extensive and very well written article urging on the Government and the Chambers the propriety of abolishing altogether the system of passports, which it states to be only a nuisance and inconvenience to travellers and immigrants while for political or financial purposes they are now-a-days wholely useless.

The Bank of Brazil has announced a dividend of 12$ per share for the past half year; equal to 12 p $. per an.

The Banco Rural é Hypothecario has also announced a dividend of 8$ per share for the past half year which is equal to 8 p $ per annum.

The Banco Commercial of Rio de Janeiro has also announced a dividend for the past half year of 2$400 per share, or 12 p $ on the amount of capital paid up.

The Miuistry is again reported to be in difficulties both on account of internal dissensions and because of the increase of the number of Opposition members. A very strong and interesting debate on finance is shortly expected to take place in the Chamber of Deputies as the talented and eloquent Deputy José Bonifacio, one of the best political economists which Brazil possesses, is about to ask for sundry explanations on financial matters from the President of the Council Zacharias de Goes é Vasconcellos at present Minister of Finance.

The Brazilian Packet Paraná arrived here last night from the Northern Ports of the Empire bringing a further contingent of 287 men, which will in a few days be sent on to the seat of war in one of the transports now in his port waiting for troops.

During last mouth (June) the following reinforcements were dispatched from this port to the seat of war by the Imperial Governments:

On the 4th by the transport

San José.....		400 men
" " 15th	" " " Galgo	233
" " 22nd	" " " Presidente	300
	Total	933

Consequently during the first six months of the present year no less than 8.829 men have been sent forward to reinforce the Brazilian Army in Paraguay.

CABRAL.

THE "TIMES" on the PARAGUAYAN WAR.

At long intervals, in obscure language, and with doubtful authority, reports reach this country of a desperate and sanguinary war between certain States of South America. The public is informed that the Brazilian forces or the Paraguayan forces have achieved a decisive victory, or suffered a crushing defeat; that the 'allies' are triumphant, or that their prospects are hopeless; that the Imperial ironclads have silenced the batteries of Lopez, or that the artillery of Lopez has destroyed an Imperial squadron. To those accounts, conflicting in themselves, fresh confusion is frequently added by contradictions given to them on their arrival, for though the politics of the River Plate are not familiarly discussed in this country, the belligerents have very zealous partizans, and no report favourable to either side is allowed to obtain currency without impeachment from the other. Yesterday, however, we published a description, which may be regarded as authentic, of the actual position and prospects of the armies in the field, and a brief preface will induce the reader perhaps to regard with some interest the sory of Paraguay and its enemies.

The mass of the South American Continent is covered by the enormous territories of Brazil, south of which Empire lie the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Uruguay. But in the very heart of the Continent, enclosed between the Argentine and the Brazilian territories, lies the Republic (as it is styled) of Paraguay—a State which seems to have provoked the present war, either by the actual aggression of its rulers or by the incompatibility of its institutions with those of its neighbours. Paraguay is, in fact, a despotism, for it is ruled with arbitrary power by a single governor, who, though styled President of the Republic, succeeded to office not by election, but by inheritance, and who openly claims a similar right of succession for his son. At the same time it is sufficiently clear that this Government, whether liberal or illiberal, is exercised with extraordinary vigour and apparently with considerable popularity. Measured by its resources of territory and population, Paraguay is far stronger and more formidable than the States around it—a fact which, indeed, is evident from the very history of the present war. The Empire of Brazil, with its 10,000,000 of population, is allied with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay against this single State, the population of which is certainly less than 1,500,000, and yet the contest has been protracted for more than twelve months, and is undecided still. Lopez, the President, or, as he might rather be termed, the Dictator of Paraguay, has raised, it is said, though the assertion is incredible, an army of 100,000 men, and it is at least certain that he has inflicted severe loss on the allies, and is defying them at this moment, though they have put greater forces in the field than were ever known on that Continent before.

It will naturally be asked what was the origin of this coalition against Paraguay—what was the cause of a war waged with such prodigality and fury? To that question it would be difficult to return, within the limits at our command, a comprehensive answer. The States of South America have been convulsed from the beginning of thier independence by factions resembling those which have brought Mexico to anarchy; and, though the process has not been so ruinously protracted in Southern as in Central America, we can discern traces of the same passions and evils. There have been armed factions and fierce chiefs contending for power both in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, and in these contests not only Brazil but Paraguay intervened. Paraguay had the advantage, if not of liberal institutions, at any rate of settled Government with fixed traditions, a resolute policy, and a devoted army. These advantages gave the State, notwithstanding its smallness, so great a relative superiority that aggression and conquest entered into its designs. That at least is the allegation of its enemies, and it is not improbable. Paraguay adopted one Argentine faction, Brazil another; and this set Brazil against Paraguay. Then Uruguay feared, or professed to fear, an attack from Lopez; and, as the Argentine party opposed by Lopez was ultimately successful, the result was that the Empire and the two Republics were ready to unite their forces in a grand alliance if not for the conquest of Paraguay, at any rate ford the position of its obnoxious Dictator, and the reorganisation of the country on a system more satisfactory to themselves. The allies declare, indeed, that they are making war not against Paraguay, but againt Lopez only, and when the United States, at the beginning of the present year, offered their mediation in the quarrel, a fatal obstacle to the negotiations was raised by the demand of the allies, as a preliminary condition, that the President of Paraguay should abdicate and leave the country forthwith. In fact, amid much that is obscure, this much appears certain—that, either with or without reason, the Empire of Brazil and the Republics of the Plate have convinced themselves that the common safety requires the suppression of such a Government and Power as the family of Lopez have established in Paraguay.

The actual events of the war possess considerable interest for us. Paraguay is bounded on the south and east by the river Paraná, which provided the assailants with an easy road to the point of attack. Just where the river Paraguay, which bounds the State on the west, falls into the Paraná, the allies landed, but in the little angle of land formed by the confluence of the two streams they have ever since remained. Thirty square miles of Paraguayan territory, and no more, have they been able to command, though they have ironclads on the rivers and a very strong force in the field. Lopez, while supported by the devotion of his troops, has been protected by the nature of the country. Dense woods and pathless swamps, rendering communications almost impossible, cover the face of the land, while at all favourable points the Paraguayans, who are said to have been long preparing for the contest, have thrown up strong and well-armed works. Modern tactics as well as modern ordenance are employed on both sides, and probably some of the combats between the ironclads and the shore batteries would convey instructive lessons if we could but rely on the details reported. It is now said that while Lopez is confronting the allies in this south-western corner of his dominions a new invasion of Brazilian troops will take place from the north-east, but the whole country is unknown, and the operation may be attended with unexpected difficulties.

We have already alluded to the attempt made by the United States to terminate this exhausting contest by the substitution of arbitration for force. The Government of Washington in offering this intervention took its stand upon its general interest in American peace, and its desire to save Republican institutions from the prejudice to which ruinous quarrels would expose them. A fair proposal, in fact, was made to the belligerents, and in an unexceptionable form, had they chosen to submit their differences to argument; but this offer was declined, and we must have said enough to show that the result at that moment could hardly have been otherwise.

The allies are conducting a crusade against Lopez and his Government, and the very essence of their demands is that he shall reign in Paraguay no longer. Such a demand they could hardly prefer at a pacific conference in which Paraguay was to be fairly represented, and so the opportunity was politely declined. As things now stand, it seems as if nothing but the exhaustion of one side or the other could terminate the struggle. The allies are by far the most powerful in resources, but they are at a distance from home, and the campaign is said to be costing Brazil alone nearly £300,000 a day. At this rate of expenditure the end, it may be thought, must soon come, but the army of Lopez has suffered losses which it would be difficult to make good, and it is possible that, with all his advantages, he may be out-lasted in the field. It is only to be wished, in the name of humanity, that some favourable termination may be found for so destructive a struggle

ENGLISH CLAIMS AGAINST BRAZIL.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 27th ult.,

Mr. Ewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether any steps had been lately taken to obtain a settlement from the Brazilian Government of the large pecuniary claims of British subjects which had been long pending; and whether there was any prospect of a settlement of those claims.

Lord Stanley replied that our Minister at the Court of Brazil had made a careful examination of those claims, and had furnished the Foreign Office with a detailed statement of them. The Brazilian Government had, however, intimated that it would be very difficult to induce a Brazilian Government to go into our claims unless we were prepared to go into the counter claims against us.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo, 7 July, 1867.

From this district I have nothing but a satisfactory report to make. The sheep are fat and the farmers are in good spirits. In this sharp and frosty weather, every one is brisk and thriving, and noses are the only affairs that are looking blue, but these are points I have no wish to handle. I am sorry to say however, that owing to the severity of the winter, our respected clergyman is prevented from paying us his monthly visits, as he finds it difficult and even dangerous to cross some of the Arroyos up the country. I believe the Rev. gentleman has had a couple of narrow escapes already, and were the obstacles not insurmountable he is not the man to be overcome by them. But theology is a heavy commodity to take across a running stream. Our usual monthly gathering will not take place till the ensuing spring, and we shall be deprived of the pleasure of hearing the customary stirring appeals from the lips of our pastor. I may as well confess all and say, that we shall also lose "the crack in the churchyard," which, according to Dean Ramsay, the servant giri said was "worth a the sermon", Apropos of said crack, I fancy it would rather startle and crack the ears of you, city people, were you to hear a ruddy campman ask another—"Have you much scab this year?" Your eyes would certainly grow larger as you listened to the answer—"No, and what is better I'm lambing just 'now!' I daresay you would be inclined to go off into hysterics, were you not quickly told that, that little crack had no reference to the speakers but to their sheep.

Your country subscribers ought to be, and doubtless are, very grateful to you for your continued able advocation of their rights and interests. It would appear that so long as the camp business was a money-making one, all kinds of taxes in every variety of shape were paid without a murmur, and the townspeople, many of whom made still more cash than the country folks, by speculating even with camp produce, escaped comparatively Scot free, no doubt because they were at "the lug of the law." The times are now changed, however, and if the mode of filling the Exchequer be not altered also, the camp may through time be utterly deserted. There is one business in the camp which requires a little reform. I refer to the pulperias. It is matter of notoriety that if a man starts one of these grog shops in any ricketty rancho he becomes in a few years quite a wealthy man, and the reason is that all the puesteros, and part owners of flocks in the vicinity are in a measure obliged to buy their provisions and other necessaries at these places, because the nearest town or village may be too far for them to go for their supplies; and as no sort of supervision is kept over the 'pulperos' and no near rivals to induce competition, they can put what price they like on their articles. I am told that in some places they charge enormously high, as much as 80 and even 100 per cent on some things. It is certainly a money-making business, and, the Government, knowing this, is gradually making the 'Pulperos' pay a higher sum for their 'patente.' But this is evidently only an indirect way of taxing the camp people, for the more the 'pulperos' have to pay, the more they will charge. Many a poor man's flock of sheep finds its way to the camp of the 'pulpero', after all the wool money has gone into his till. Perhaps some of your correspondents may suggest a remedy.

will receive the fullest and most cordial support from all those who have at heart the true interests of the country.

Martin Garcia is the brilliant ray which lends half its lustre to the resplendent orb that surmounts our national escutcheon; and if the popular wish be consulted its walls will vie with those of Sumter in solidity, while the most formidable artillery, bristling on its parapets, will do honor to the flag that waves above them.

DEMOS.

CHASCOMUS.

In the enumeration of English and Scotch residents in the Calle del Progreso, the names of Messrs. G. and C. Reeves were inadvertently omitted. These gentlemen also maintain the progressive character of the street in those signs of progress to be seen at the English Hotel. Several additional rooms have now been built to meet the increased demands for accommodation, and Mr. Charles Reeves has his hands quite full in the work of the 'carpinteria'. Having secured ground so closely adjoining the Railway Station, progress in the business of the Messrs. Reeves is all plain sailing.

SCOTU

HINTS TO SHEEP-FARMERS.

Extracts from the U. S. Agricultural Report for 1864.

The farmer, as a rule, loses sight of his wool from the moment it leaves his door till the day of its return as cloth for his wearing. Its intermediate history is a blank. It would be well if he knew the process it undergoes, the damages it may sustain, and the conditions under which its highest values are reduced at the least expense: he would find that his own management from dropping to shearing and putting up the fleece, has much to do with success or failure in the manufacture, And the manufacturer, as a class, is almost equally as ignorant of the principles and practice of sheep-husbandry. He knows wool, not by brands but by the multiform classification of the wool-sorter.

It would be well for both parties or classes if they would give a little attention to the respective industry of which they know so little. A better understanding of the necessities and difficulties of each would lead to greater harmony of views and action. It would be seen that their interests are identical. United, wool-growing and wool-manufacturing must stand; divided, they will fall.

Too Much Grease.

On one thing manufacturers are unanimous—the loss resulting from the excessive breeding to grease, which threatens to react upon the farmers, although the practice originated very properly in self-defence against the injustice of paying nearly uniform prices for nearly all grades of wool. Local agents with instructions to buy wool the average quality of which the principals very well knew, at a very advantageous average price, cared only to get their commission of one cent per pound upon the largest quantity of wool at the least trouble. And in order to obtain large lots of well-posted farmers, they exceed their instructions a little, and make up the loss by paying less for small lots of better wool. (*Note.* The crying complaint of Buenos Ayres.) Farmer number one would find, for instance, while his twenty fleeces have been sold for seventy cents, that his next neighbor has obtained seventy-five for his two hundred imperfectly washed and *inferior* fleeces. Is that man to blame for selling as much grease or dirt the next year as the wool-buyer will take? The manufacturer pays wool prices for this dirt, the buyer gets a cent per pound on it, the rail roads take as much more for transporting it, and additional expence is incurred of labor, machinery and chemicals in getting it out, and then it is washed away in the river—an utter waste, not even utilized for the pertilization of the soil.

Putting up Wool.

While manufacturers are unanimous and urgent in their recommendation of greater care in putting up wool for the market, it is gratifying to obtain from them an acknowledgment of improvement in the practice of farmers in this regard. Yet the complaint of defective washing, excessive amount of twine, and other forms of deterioration, is very general, Some, it is urged, wash slightly, and delay shearing for several days, till, with added dirt and grease, it is nearly as dirty as before. A rejection of wool in such objectionable conditions is threatened, or a reduction in price to more than meet the loss. This is really an evil worth pondering. This loss in weight, by yolk, dirt, filthy tag locks, suds, burrs, sticks, straw, and excess of strings for tying, is not the only objection to dirty wool.

If a deduction is made of all that will not make cloth, the remainder will not represent equally, in different fleeces, the value of the wool.

If the cost of troublesome processes of cleaning be added, there will still be left an advantage to clean wool. It is proper that this should be fully understood, that wool-growers may demand and receive a fair compensation for *clean wool*, when manufacturers shall discriminate more closely against dirty wool. As yet, they have never paid enough for wools in extra condition, compared with the prices paid for that which has been badly put up. And it should be remembered that if wool dealers can afford to pay fifty dollars for one hundred pounds of wool which only makes thirty pounds when clean, they can make a profit in paying double that sum, or one hundred dollars, for one hundred pounds which will leave eighty after cleaning. This is but double the money for almost three times as much wool. So if buyers seek to depress the price of badly conditioned wool, farmers should see that they *raise* the price of very clean wool. If they have *hitherto bought* dirty wool at certain prices, they can well afford to pay proportionally higher prices for improved cleanliness, which is now the acknowledged tendency of wool-growing practice.

Annual migration of sheep beneficial.

Among the lessons taught the wool-growers of California by the excessive drought of 1864 was that of the benefit of migration. The absolute impossibility of keeping alive their vast herds in the valleys and coast districts, led many sheep-owners to adopt a plan similar in some respects to the Spanish custom called *mesta*. The value of the Sierra Nevada range has been little understood by stock-growers until the past season of drought in the valleys and coast districts.

Many stock-growers fled from the famine on the plains to the mountains with their flocks and herds as from a pestilence, and this migration which begun in necessity was so advantageous in its results that it is likely to become an annual custom. A particular flock of merinos, numbering five thousand, which were being tended on a share of the increase by two intelligent young men, were driven from the coast range to the Sierra Nevada and pastured through the summer, and again taken to the coast at the approach of winter. This lot of sheep was culled out of a flock of forty thousand, and not a good average lot, many of them being sickly. Going away inferior, they came back superior to any five thousand which could be selected from those which had been summered in the valley. Their improvement over the flocks remaining through the summer on the plains was doubtless owing more to a change of diet than climate.

So far the Agricultural Report. I shall not tire the reader with more extracts to-day, but will venture to try his patience with more of them on a future day in the hopes that they may be of some utility.

It would appear that the system of buying small lots of wool at lower prices than large lots, although the latter may be an inferior quality, is not solely confined to Buenos Ayres. Some two or three years ago a letter of mine appeared in the 'Standard' stating this and some other facts which tended to crush down the small farmer with burthens that his more fortunate neighbor was exempted from. It is a well-known fact that a man with two or three thousand arrobes of wool will get a higher price than his neighbor who has better wool but is unfortunate enough to have only as many hundred arrobes as the other has thousands; there may be some exceptions to this rule but they are not sufficient to prove the contrary.

Besides getting a lower price, the poor farmer is generally made to defray expenses which are seldom or never charged to the rich man: peons for unloading, so much for the use of the broker's own scale, cartage from the plaza to the barraca, are items which seldom fail to appear in the poor man's bill in addition to the usual commission, deduction for 'lienzos', one pound extra given in every 'pesada' and a host of etceteras. Yet, these are only a few of the grievances the small farmer has to contend with: he is kept day after day in town spending his hard-earned money at hotels, while his broker tells him that he must wait until to-morrow because the market is dull and the highest offer he had was monstrously low; thus the poor man is kept running daily to the market in an omnibus until he is tired of himself, of the market, of everything in fact, and to drown care, that man who has braved every storm during the previous winter, who has stood night after night in piercing cold and rain on his 'rodeo' endeavouring to save a few extra lambs, that man who undergoes all this hardship without a frown, is driven to drink, in too many cases by the carelessness or neglect of his own broker. Some of the brokers will sell a rich man's wool in a couple of days, deliver it immediately, and pay him off on the first Saturday after sale; whereas they will keep a poor man lingering as many weeks as they did the other days; it is useless for him to complain, his complaints are received on a shield of well-tempered steel. It is amusing to watch the different effect a rich man's complaint has on a broker to that of a poor man's; you will see such dancing of attendance towards the one, and that to such an extent that if you could give a tune on the bagpipes at the proper moment you would see the broker dancing a hornpipe to his client. The other gets a patronising nod, a lecture on the state of Ireland and the Paraguayan war, and an account of the speaker's last visit to the Governor.

DICK.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 10, 1867.

Ounces,	$400
Sovereigns,	122½
Patacons,	25
National Bonds,	52¼

Bonds ruled very flat to-day, and prices would have declined seriously but for the efforts of the bears themselves, who, finding that the market was giving way too fast, had not only to stop selling but to buy in a good deal of the Bonds offered. It is said, on some show of authority, that an emission of two millions of Bonds is imminent, and moreover that one or two parties who are large holders will be forced to pay the loans advanced on these Bonds. The general margin for Bonds has been for the last few months 50. As a matter of course, therefore, when prices approach that figure, the Bonds are either thrown on the market, or a further guarantee required. We are fast drifting to this. A very high rate of interest was offered to-day for one hundred thousand patacons on bond, at 48; but up to two o'clock the money could not be obtained.

Exchange ruled a shade firmer to-day, and closes at 48. From *£80,000 to £100,000* sterling passed. On Rio about 200 contos at 34.800.

By telegraph from Montevideo we have the following:—1,000 sacks Chilian flour, at 11½ patacons, and one or two coal cargoes sold at 10 patacons.

In produce there is very little doing here. One sale of classified hides: 10,000 here at 44 1/2; 43 for American account.

The steamer Hayti has postponed her departure from Montevideo until to-morrow. We hear she takes very little gold from that port.

The news from head-quarters is looked forward to with the most feverish anxiety, and many believe that the movement of Caxias will finally decide the Paraguayan question. There is every probability that we shall receive the news in time to transmit it by the supplementary mail to Europe.

Bond sales to-day:—

For cash	18,400	52⅛ to 52¼
On long dates	193,000	do do

Gas Shares offered freely on time at low rates. Kerosene going up.

Arrival:—British barque Georgina, from Swansea, to *Lumb, Brothers.*

The amortisation of the National Bonds did not take place to-day, owing to the indisposition of one of the committee men; *but the money for* the purpose was in the office. The matter was much talked of on 'Change. It is thought Mr. Sichell will amortise all the Bonds.

July 11, 1867.

National Bonds 52

Bonds opened this morning at 51⅞, with a downward look. The great Bond King still sells, and his orders seem to be on the most unlimited scale. He offers in lots of one hundred thousand, which at market prices cannot be disposed of. None as yet can discover for whom he sells, some think the Government, others the Bank; but a few adhere to the conviction that he sells for some speculators who having bought for a rise and erred, now sell for a fall; however it is, he holds the market completely in control. The gains now of some brokers who sold on time last month are colossal, and many fear more than the market can well resist.

The amortisation of the Bonds took place to-day. The following were the bids:—

10,000, 52 65/100, O'Campo.
13,600, 52⅛, do.
12,000, 52¼, Edwd. Madero.
12,000, 52⅛ do.
100,000, 52/74, Tidblum.
All 55, Sichell.

The following were accepted:—

10,000, 52 65/100, Ocampo.
75,000, 52 74/100.

Owing to the absence of some holders Mr. Sichell very nearly succeeded in amortizing at 55.

The real news of the splitting up of the allied army, the march of the Argentines into the Chaco, and the advance of Caxias on the Paraná, has caused a profound impression and much apprehension.

Exchange has gone up slightly. Some bills passed to-day at 48⅛, and £1,500 sterling; shipbrokers bills at 48¼.

The commercial advices from Europe are regarded as unfavorable: the failures in Havre, it is feared, will affect this market; the names are not yet given.

The forgery of some bills discounted by two private banks was much talked of: the names of the parties forged are the first native names in this market, but as yet we are not at liberty to give the names: the amounts are said to be large.

In Gas Shares: Many parties are offering to sell on time at lower rates.

Bond sales to-day—

For cash	5,000	51⅞ to 52⅛
Monday	75,000	52¼
Friday	14,000	52¼
July 31	185,000	52¼
Aug. 31	75,000	52¼

Bonds in liquidation ruled at 52¼, flat.

Messrs. John P. Boyd & Co. have chartered the British brig Crestobal, to load salted hides in Uruguay for orders, 32s. 6d.

Messrs. Woodgate Brothers have chartered the Dutch brig Denny, to load hay for the army, 500 pats. per month.

Arrivals to-day—

British barque Bella, from Parnagua.
Dutch barque Maria Cornelia.
British barque Pepita, from Porto Alegre.

July 12, 1867.

National Bonds, 50⅝

There was a panic feeling in the Bond market to-day: the Bond King sold heavily, and the few unfortunate bulls who have been upholding the market are now compelled to turn round and go with the tide: everyone seems to have Bonds for sale. Several hypothecated lots were thrown to-day on the market, and the present run on Bonds proceeds less from any scarcity of money than a growing mistrust in the real value of the security, owing to the very general belief that an emission of two millions has been arranged on. The movements of the army at Tuyuti also affect the market. The general wind up of the war is now looked for, and, in a financial view, no matter how peace may be arrived at, it is regarded that the termination of the campaign must cause a decline in National securities. These and many other considerations are brought to bear on the bond market, and as a rule outsiders avoid the bonds for the present; even the sales on time betray the weakness of the market. Bonds for the end of August can be bought about the same price as cash, and millions are offering at even shorter dates. It is difficult to say when they will touch bottom. One party alone has already sold two millions to deliver, and still controls 900,000 Bonds to fling at any moment for cash on the Bolsa. If therefore the mooted emission of two millions takes place we may yet look for a still heavier decline.

The sale of 450 Gas Shares for 21st December, at 53 per cent. premium, attracted notice. The affairs of the Gas Company are not well understood on 'Change. It is said that there will be no dividend this half-year; and, of course, if this proves so, holders will readily sell at so high a premium; furthermore, the new Company is known to be organised, and the Directors the best names in the market.

Respecting the forged bills, the matter was talked of on 'Change. It appears that they amount to 40,000 patacons. As usual, one of our private banks is in. The discovery of the forgery, we hear, is due to the manager of a kindred institution.

In Exchange nothing done to-day. The quotation yesterday of shipbrokers' bills at 48¼, seems to have attracted notice. It is right to observe, however, that several bills of some of the first shipping houses in this market were also passed at the same rate. We merely mentioned the transaction to show the upward tendency of the Exchange market.

The packet has brought a special remittance to the Brazilian Commander, and about £100,000 sterling various consignments.

An important land auction, by Messrs. Balbin and Plowes takes place to-day. The land is valuable property near Barracas, belonging to the estate of James Carthy, deceased, and as the auction has received but slight publication, we have been requested to call attention to the sale.

No arrivals to-day save the packet and a Brazilian lugger.

Respecting the mortgage question, some merchants propose that the Provincial Bank open a book for the registration of all claims upon which the Bank claims fiscal privileges.

The Provincial Government has paid to Mr. J. Boyd Thompson, Manager of the Northern Railway, the sum of a quarter of a million of paper dollars, on account of the guarantee.

At after hours in the liquidation two or three English brokers commenced buying on long time; but the market still drooped.

National Government bills were discounted yesterday at 7½ per cent., and advances on Bonds rule at 8.

July 13, 1867.

National Bonds, 50⅝

There was a great effort to stiffen the Bond market to-day, but it failed signally. The Bond King still sells as heavily as ever; none can discover for whom he is selling, many think it must be for the Bank, others think for the Government; none believe that he is speculating on his own account, yet everyone asks from whence can he get the Bonds to deliver, for the sales now made exceed even the emission so much talked of Over half a million of Bonds were sold to-day for the end of the month at 50½; in fact never before has there been such speculation as at present, but the extreme want of confidence in the market is very obvious, and each day there are new rumors afloat which more or less affect the market. Great attention is now paid to the movements of the army, and the bears look with apprehension to the news by Monday's steamer: there is a secret feeling that the war is drawing to a close one way or the other, and people on 'Change seem unanimous as to the fall of funds on the restoration of peace. Money to carry Bonds was in active demand to-day, and notwithstanding the ease of the market discounters prefer good commercial papers to loans on Bonds at 46 as margin.

The news from Europe by the packet is unfavorable as regards produce. The failures in Havre slightly affect two houses here, but cause serious loss to foreign houses in Rio. Advices respecting wool could not be more unfavorable, and many apprehend a collapse in this trade.

The brokers seem to take a keener interest now in the political questions of the day than heretofore: many of them know more of what is going on than even the Government House people. To-day Barciro's note to the Governments of France and England; in reply to Dr. Elizalde's memorandum, was handed round on 'Change.

In Gas Shares 14 sold to-day at 50 per cent. premium. Sellers on time at 53.

It was currently rumored this afternoon that on Monday the National Government means to lay a statement before Congress of its financial affairs, and that power for an emission of Bonds will be asked, as it is desirable to settle all this matter before the departure of the President.

Bonds touched 50⅛ in the liquidation-room, and subsequently declined.

By telegraph from Montevideo we have the following:

Arrival of steamer Borgone, to Bonnemason, due at this port on the 14th inst.

Coal—One sale Cardiff at 13.25 National dollar.

Exchange on England 50 1/2; on France 5.25.

Charters by H. A. Green and Co.:

British barque Sunflower, to load tallow and salted hides, for England; 32s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

British barque Echo, to load bones and bone ash, in Uruguay; 20s. in full.

Prussian brig Adolphe, to load salted hides and tallow, 32s. 6d., in Uruguay, for orders.

Danish barque Boy Bendixon, placed on the berth for Antwerp.

Arrivals in port to-day:

French barque Juanita, from Bayonne.
Prussian schooner entering port.

Bond sales to-day:

For cash	50,300	50⅛ to 50⅜
Monday	102,000	50⅛
July 31	666,200	50⅛
August 31	20,000	50⅛
Sept. 30	15,000	50⅜

July 15, 1867.

National Bonds 51⅜

There was a slight reaction in the Bond market to-day, and Bonds kept steadily rising until two o'clock. They fell off however somewhat about three o'clock, and the market presents so strange an attitude, that it is difficult to put a price on Bonds for even one day. It was said on 'Change that all the Bonds that have to be sold are sold, and that many parties who have been bearing the market too much are now purchasing. Nothing politically or commercially has occurred to improve the market; on the contrary, the news from headquarters is of so obscure a nature, that it gave rise to all sorts of very alarming reports, and until the mails by the Cisne are received, no correct idea can be well formed. Bonds, however, have nothing to do with politics; their present price depends solely on the rate of money, and the speculation which is going on. As yet the operations who made much money last month on the rise have not entered the market, and the great uncertainty as to the real extent of the much talked of emission apparently keeps them in check.

The Bond King was absent until a few minutes before two o'clock. His appearance caused an immediate decline in stocks; he stunned the bulls by offering to deliver any or all the Bonds he had sold on long dates, and pay six per cent. interest for the money. This extraordinary offer caused a sensation in the liquidation room.

Money on Bonds is beginning to be felt scarce. None of the Banks will make further advances, and all loans that can be called in are *demanded.*

Bonds touched 50⅞ths on Saturday evening in the liquidation, and then fell off; by a typographical error we were made to quote them at 50⅛.

The American steamer Edward Everett, from the Uruguay, arrived to-day, with full complement of passengers: nothing new about the steamer Rio Parana.

A painful rumor was current on 'Change that the London and River Plate Bank *intends* opening a branch bank in Mendoza: much alarm was felt as to the personal safety of the clerks who are going up.

The only news of importance by telegram was the departure of Governor Flores to visit Pres. Mitre. No sales.

The Cosmos on Sunday brought obscure dates from Paraguay, and a chasque from Rosario arrived in town on Sunday night.

Bond sales—

Cash,	146,000	50⅝ to 51¼
July 31,	360,000	51¼
August 31,	50,000	51¼
Sept. 30,	20,099	52¼

In Gas Shares 200 at 53 per cent. premium, deliverable on the 31st December, 1867.

The great increase in the number of matadors sheepskins shows the activity which has sprung up in this trade. All the saladeros in the country towns are busy, and the great saladero establishments of Cambaceres, Pantu, and others in Barracas, are now solely occupied in killing capones. Last week the sale of saladero sheepskins amounted to some 15,000 skins, and each day the roads approaching town are crowded with troops of capones, bought outside for the saladeros at prices ranging from $25 to $35 each; at these prices the business gives a very fair return, as the animals average from 15 to 25lbs. grease, and the skins are this year of a superior quality, the pelt is good and strong, and the wool well grown: one Englishmen of much experience in this trade states that the pelt is fully equal to good English calf-skins. But great as the trade is at present next month it is thought it will be fully double as much, as the skins being then better woolled the saladeristas can afford to pay better prices. The great ease with which the capatazes of the saladeros purchase troops of capones shows the willingness of the farmers to sell: those who are already engaged in the business state that it gives far better returns than killing cattle, besides the working of a capon saladero is attended with less expense. From the rivers the heavy arrivals of sheep tallow proves the importance of the trade, which owes its existence to the overstocked state of the estancias and the impossibility of obtaining land for sheepfarming at a fair price. The sheep fat or tallow from Mr. Black's estancia in Gualeguay is represented as the finest and best conditioned that comes to this market. In the country towns of this province and Entre Rios there are several new capon saladeros going up, and, as so much capital has found its way into this business, *it is to be hoped it will be found alike beneficial* for the farmer and the saladeristo. Happily it tends in no small degree to increase our exports, which this year more than ever have been found to fall so far short of our imports.

July 16, 1867.

National Bonds 51½

Bonds ruled firm to-day, maintaining the same price all day. The Bolsa King seems to have sold all he had to sell, and left the market. There was a great effort made to push prices up, but it failed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining money from the banks to carry Bonds as they mature. Most of the brokers who have to receive Bonds bought at a high figure, pay the difference; instead of taking up the Bonds; and this is probably the most certain proof of the real state of the money market. The speculation for the fall seems however still to exist, and Bonds for August and September are offering at prices almost less than for cash.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that Mr. Green, of the River Plate Bank, is at present engaged in London in trying to negotiate a new Argentine loan for the National Government in connection with the River Plate Bank. As yet the loan has not been launched, but there are letters in town from well-informed parties, stating that owing to the favorable state of the money market there is a possibility of the loan being effected. Meantime Mr Green having sent for his family, it is supposed he will not return to the Plate for some time.

Owing to the state of the weather the attendance on 'Change to day was very small, and business generally very slack. Up to three o'clock there was no telegram from Montevideo.

The *Flamsteed*, Captain Carrol, will leave to-morrow (Wednesday) for Antwerp, calling at the Brazilian ports, and landing passengers and specie at Southampton: her mails will be taken at the Capitania.

In Exchange nothing as yet done.

Bond sales to-day—

Cash,	26,000	51½
July 31,	69,000	51½
August 31,	70,000	51½
Sept. 30,	30,000	52

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. James Smith, Edwin Riley, son of Thomas Riley, Esq., of Bradford, Yorks, England, to Jane T. F. Clark, eldest daughter of James Clark, Esq., of this city.

On Thursday, 11th July, at the English Church in this city, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ferd, Chaplain, Mr. John Western White, to Miss Mary Hardy, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Hardy of Annak, Scotland.

DEATH.

At the Estancia San Felipe, Chascomus, on the 27th ult., John Burnet, aged 76 years.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The 'Morning Star,' 'Pall Mall Gazette,' and other London papers, give us the most harrowing accounts of the famine now prevalent in the West of Ireland. Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevidean Consul-General in London, writes to the Editors of this paper to the same effect.

A Subscription List will be open for one week at this office, to forward whatever sums by this mail; as much depends on the promptitude of the relief. Remittances can also be forwarded direct by Post-office Order through the British Consulate, to Mr. E. B. Neill, Montevidean Legation, London, or to Rev. Canon M'Manus, Clifden, Galway.

LIST AT 'STANDARD' OFFICE—

The Editors,	$300
Mr. Florence Donovan, wool-broker ..	200
Mr. William Murphy, estanciero, Salto	100
Mr. Michael Ryan	100
F. H. M.	50

The *WEEKLY STANDARD*—Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO
THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously covenved under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brasils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	8	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	,,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.

For balances in our favor	8	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	4	,,
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		,,
Do. do. do. gold		,,
Do. 30 days' do. paper		,,
Do. do. do. gold		,,
Fixed deposits from		,,

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

May 1st, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—113 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Parravicini, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 *Calle de San Martin*,
On the following places:—
London,
United States,
All branches of the National Bank
Ireland,
Antwerp.
Paris
Genoa,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE OF
TORROBA BROTHERS
Has just received a Large Assortment of

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.,
For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.
103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.

Agents for the 'Standard,'
have constantly on hand.
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish & Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs.
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.
220...xpm6

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES.

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid.

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta	Rosaine	Fuchsine	Violet
Purple	Crimson	Mauve	Blue
Green	Canary	Orange	Yellow
Phosphine	Scarlet	Red	Ultramarine
Brown	Black	Regina	Soluble Blue

The majority of our Dyes are entirely soluble in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dyes.
52—1wn 14

La Bienhechora del Plata
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c.
Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
Committee.

Sr. D. Mariano Miré	President.
" Eduardo Lumb	Vocal.
" Enrique Cenoa	"
" Pedro Holterhoff	"
" José Martinez de Hoz	"

Consulting Committee
Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
" Enrique Peltzer.
" Estanislao Frias.
" Edmundo von Seutter.
Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas.

DIRECTOR GENERAL.
Sr. Dn. Francisco F. Moreno.

INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.
Sr. Don Jorge Perey.

BANKERS.
The Provincial Bank.

RESIDENCE.
Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]

Condition on the 30th March, 1867.
Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 31 sil.
Number of Policies—2168,
Bonds Purchased—532,68835 sil.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company.

First Prize—500,000 Francs—
Of the Imperial Austrian State Loan Lottery, Guaranteed and Controlled by the Government of that State; containing prizes of 500,000, 400,000, 100,000, 50,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 4,000, 2,000, 1,000, &c., &c. Five Drawings annually. The cost of a Ticket available for one drawing is Ten Shillings (for five drawings £2), the tickets for one drawing £1. Orders execut d against Bills on London or Paris, and the list of drawn numbers transmitted punctually by J. G. Lecmann & Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany. 2p,1pw,J7

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£180,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,	Hamburg,
Dublin,	Genoa,
Liverpool,	Rio de Janeiro,
Paris,	Montevideo,
Antwerp,	Rosario,

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current,	3 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	4 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	4 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies,	7 per cent.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pastures in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examination, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.

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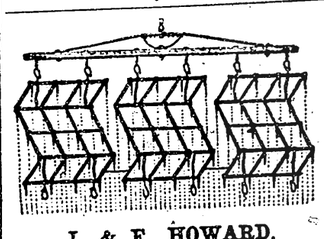

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BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of
IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
And being the Largest Exporters in England of
PLOUGHS, HARROWS, AND HORSE RAKES,
they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries. Their Implements are made principally of WROUGHT and MALLEABLE IRON, and are not only constructed so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest compass to save freight, but are so simply arranged as to leave no difficulty in putting them together.
Packing Cases and Packing charged Cost Price.
Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application,

LONDON OFFICE:—
4 CHEAPSIDE, Three Doors from St. Paul's.
26p,1pf,J25

ADAMS'S
NEW PATENT IMPROVED
DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER,
REGULATION BORE, OR 54 GAUGE.

THIS REVOLVER surpasses all others in the Ease and Rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired, and in Cheapness, Simplicity, & Strength. Warranted to be of the Finest Steam Machinery—

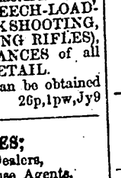
London Manufacture. Sole Manufacturers by
ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS CO.,
Limited.
JOHN ADAMS, Managing Director.

The Company also Manufactures GUNS, RIFLES (including BREECH-LOADING NEEDLE-RIFLES for ROOK SHOOTING, and SNIDER BREECH-LOADING RIFLES), and SPORTING APPURTENANCES of all kinds. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Price Lists, with Particulars, can be obtained on application. 26p,1pw,Jy9

KEAN & SOAMES;

Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
76, 78, and 80 Calle Aduana,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
ROSARIO.

Fabrica
DE
Persianas,



Y CAJONES FUNEBRES,
DE GUILLERMO DAWS, HIJO,
196—RECONQUISTA—196,
BUENOS AYRES.
7 | 1m,Jy3

Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!!

To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fé, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 8,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is a small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked ewes, running with rams of the purest Negretti blood.

A lease of three years from last January can be given of the camp, which is in extent about half a league, and on which is a comfortable dwelling-house, galpone, cook-house, 3 puestos, &c. The camp is fronting the Arroyo Medio, and is partly gramillia and trefoil, and in the worst years has been entirely free from seca.

The rams now running with the flocks were purchased from the Estancia of Mr. S. B. Hale.

Horses, cattle, house furniture, &c., will be sold at valuation.

For full particulars apply to Messrs. Dolan & M'Crith, Commission Agents, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. 181 | xp,m29

THE
PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—

Balances in our favor,	7 per cent.
" favor of customers,	2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

To private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.	
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.	
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.	
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.	

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie,	7 do., do.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.
183 | xp,m

English Family Wine Merchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.

Beg to advise Consumers that they have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-casks, now on sale at their depot:—

Spanish Wines:

Superior Montillado	Duff Gordon.
Table Sherry	do.
Do.	Pemartin & Co.

Portuguese Wines:

Superior Port	Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do.	Sanderman & Co.,
Do. Lisbon Port	Medlicott & Co.
Do do. Table Wine	do.
Collares Red Wine	do.
Superior Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd quality	do.
Superior Bucellas, 1st & 2nd quality	do.

French Wines:

Chateau Laroso	James Violet & Co. Bordeaux.
Saint Jullien	do. do.
Star Claret	
Haut Sauterne	
Chateau Iquem	
Chateau Nargeau	
Do. Lafito	

Rhenish Wines.

Lielfranmilch
Ruveschimer
Sparkling Moselle
Do. Hock

Ale and Porter:

An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., always on hand.

Brandies:

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

Champagne:

In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perte.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Marmalade, Jams, Preserved Fruits, Vinegar, &c., &c.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.,
33—RECONQUISTA—33.
AND
AGENCY IN MONTEVIDEO
74—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—74.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

The London Journal

Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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Central Uruguay Railway.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
Standard Office, Buenos Ayres.

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 20th May, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:—

From Rosario, at	8 ..	A.M.
" Roldan,	8 48	
" Cacaranal,	9 48	
" Cañada Gomez,	10 38	
" Tortugas,	12 ..	
" Leones,	1 30	P.M.
" Fraylo Muerto,	3 ..	
From Fraylo Muerto,	9 ..	A.M.
" Leones,	10 20	
" Tortugas,	11 45	
" Cañada Gomez,	1 30	P.M.
" Cacaranal,	2 10	
" Roldan,	3 10	
" Rosario,	3 45	

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

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English Family Wine Merchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.

Beg to advise Consumers that they have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-casks, now on sale at their depot:—

Spanish Wines:

Superior Montillado	Duff Gordon.
Table Sherry	do.
Do.	Pemartin & Co.

Portuguese Wines:

Superior Port	Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do.	Sanderman & Co.,
Do. Lisbon Port	Medlicott & Co.
Do do. Table Wine	do.
Collares Red Wine	do.
Superior Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd quality	do.
Superior Bucellas, 1st & 2nd quality	do.

French Wines:

Chateau Laroso	James Violet & Co. Bordeaux.
Saint Jullien	do. do.
Star Claret	
Haut Sauterne	
Chateau Iquem	
Chateau Nargeau	
Do. Lafito	

Rhenish Wines.

Lielfranmilch
Ruveschimer
Sparkling Moselle
Do. Hock

Ale and Porter:

An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., always on hand.

Brandies:

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

Champagne:

In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perte.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Marmalade, Jams, Preserved Fruits, Vinegar, &c., &c.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.,
33—RECONQUISTA—33.
AND
AGENCY IN MONTEVIDEO
74—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—74.

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

The London Journal

Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

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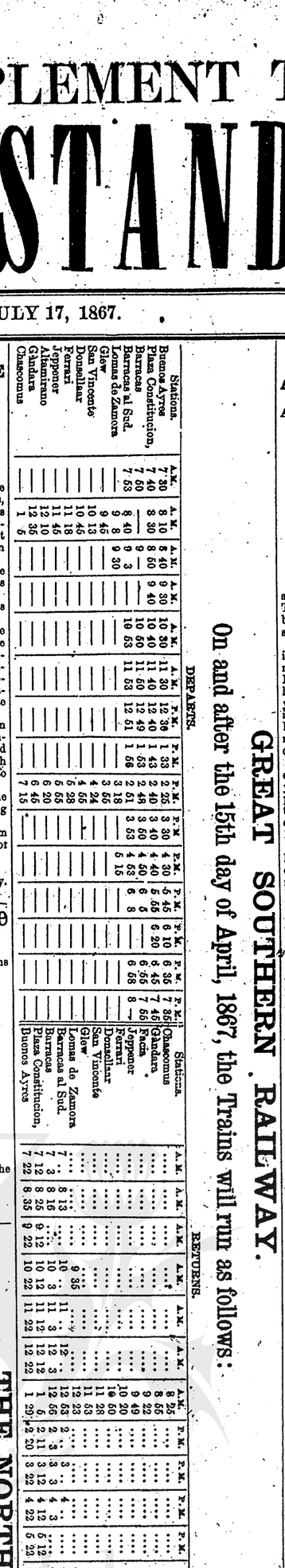

On and after the 15th day of April, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPARTURES.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres	7 30	8 10	8 40	9 40	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 33	2 25	3 30	4 30	5 45	6 10	6 35	7 30				
Plaza Constitucion,	7 40	8 30	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40	2 40	3 40	4 40	5 55	6 20		6 45	7 45				
Barracas	7 40	8 30	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 53	2 40	3 50	4 50	6	6		6 55	7 45				
Barracas al Sud.	7 53	8 40	9 50	10 50	11 50	12 50	2 51	2 51	4 53	5 15	6	8		7	8				
Lomas de Zamora		8	9	10	11	12	2	2	3	3	5			8					
Glew																			
San Vicente																			
Donselaar																			
Ferrari																			
Jeppener																			
Alsamirano																			
Gandara																			
Chascomus																			

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chascomus																			
Gandara																			
Facia																			
Jeppener																			
Ferrari																			
Donselaar																			
San Vicente																			
Glew																			
Lomas de Zamora																			
Barracas al Sud.																			
Barracas																			
Plaza Constitucion,																			
Buenos Ayres	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	7	12	1	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	22	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

RETURNS.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres																			
Plaza Constitucion,																			
Barracas																			
Barracas al Sud.																			
Lomas de Zamora																			
Glew																			
San Vicente																			
Donselaar																			
Ferrari																			
Jeppener																			
Alsamirano																			
Gandara																			
Chascomus																			

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chascomus																			
Gandara																			
Facia																			
Jeppener																			
Ferrari																			
Donselaar																			
San Vicente																			
Glew																			
Lomas de Zamora																			
Barracas al Sud.																			
Barracas																			
Plaza Constitucion,																			
Buenos Ayres	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	7	12	1	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	22	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

RETURN.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after the 28th of April, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:—

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5
	A.M.	A.M.	Week Days only. P.M.	Feast Days only. P.M.	Feast Days only. P.M.
Tigre.	7 30	9 45	2 15	4 45	2 15
Belgrano.	7 45	10 ..	5 ..	..	5 30
Palermo.	..	..	..	..	..
Rivadavia.	8 ..	10 20	2 50	2 50	..
Olivos.	..	..	..	..	..
San Isidro.	8 20	10 35	5 ..	5 35	..
S. Fernando.	8 35	10 50	5 20	5 50	..
Tigre.	9 ..	11 ..	5 35	6 ..	..

RETURN.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5
	A.M.	A.M.	Week Days only. P.M.	Feast Days only. P.M.	Feast Days only. P.M.
Tigre.	7 40	9 25	2 25	4 55	5 - 55
S. Fernando.	7 60	9 35	2 35	5 5	6 - 20
San Isidro.	8 ..	9 50	2 50	5 20	6 35
Olivos.	8 20	10 ..	3 ..	5 35	..
Rivadavia.	..	..	..	..	..
Belgrano.	8 35	10 20	3 20	5 50	6 50
Palermo.	..	..	..	..	..
Retiro.	8 55	10 40	3 40	6 10	7 10
25 de Mayo.	9 10	10 55	3 55	6 25	7 25

On Sundays and Feast-days a Train will leave Retiro for Belgrano at 2.20 p.m., returning from Belgrano at 7.30 p.m.

The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway.

Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-river steamers by the trains at 10 a.m.:—

The Tala, for San Pedro and intermediate ports,	Tuesdays & Saturdays.
The Lujan, for Rosario and intermediate ports,	Sundays & Thursdays.
The Dolorcitas, for Gualeguay, will run in conjunction with the Lujan,	Sundays.

For further information for fares, rates, &c., application to be made to the Agents,
A. MATTI & PIERRA,
36 Calle Cuyo.

THE CELEBRATED
!!!Blackberry Brandy!!!

Is Daily increasing its Sale.

MANUFACTURED
SOLELY OF BRANDY AND
THE BLACKBERRY FRUIT,

It is a Stimulant healthful and pleasant.
It is an Excellent Cordial.
It is a Splendid Tonic.
Pleasant! Agreeable!! and Cheap!!!
It should be on every Man's Table.
The Price has been placed Very Low in order to introduce it. All that is asked is a Fair Trial, its Good Qualities will then recommend it better than any Advertisemen.

Sold by—
Lanus Hermanos, 79 Bolivar;
Matta & Wilkinson, 1200 Rivadavia, also by them in Villa Mercedes, San José de Flores, Moreno, and Lobos;
Claypole Hermanos, 23 Defensa;
Twyford, 102 Piedad;
Café Catalan; Café do Paris; Café del Plata;
Barry & Walker, 97 Defensa;
Confiteria de los Suisos, 125 Piedad;
Almacen, 151 Defensa.
Solo Agents—
BATE & LIVINGSTON, 60 and 64 SAN MARTIN.
144 | xp,m3

William Twysden Musgrave Clay

(Son of Knightley Musgrave Clay, late of Loches in France, Esquire, deceased), who visited Saint Malo, France, in or about the year 1864, and shortly after proceeded to South America, is requested to apply to Messrs. Weideson & French, Proctors, 6 Godliman Street, Doctors' Commons, London, when he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting the above, will be thankfully received.

Boca, Bar

SHIRTS AND CLOTHING. AXE BRAND BEST VALUE FOR MONEY. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS are prepared to undertake Orders and Contracts of every description.

Registered Trade Mark—
'AXE BRAND BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.'
Terms, Patterns, and further Particulars will be forwarded on application to
FAVELL & BOUSEFIELD,
12 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.
26p,1pw,Jy9

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE THRASHING MACHINES.

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE FLOUR MILLS AND SAWING BENCHES.

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES.

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO., ENGINEERS, LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
26p,1pw,Jy9

HATS CAPS, AND HELMETS.
Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London,
Patentees of the celebrated Air Chamber Hat. Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1865.
Contractors for Helmets to the London, Liverpool, Scottish, and other Police Forces.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS'
Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp with either "Ellwood & Sons'," or the seller's name in the Shield.
*** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.
52p,1pw,f26

Riberno-Argentine Racing Club. North.
A Meeting, to enrol new members, elect officers, and arrange preliminaries for the September Races, will be held in the H. A. Reading-room, Fortin de Areco, on Sunday, 21st July.
Mr. J. J. Murphy, Uncalita, will attend as representative of the Salto Branch. Chair will be taken at 12.30 p m. All English speaking sportsmen desirous of entering the Club as heretofore existing are invited to attend either in person or by representative.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Salto, May.

German School,
108—CALLE VENEZUELA—108.
This new Establishment for the Education of Youth is managed by a company of the most experienced and competent Professors, well versed in languages, classics, sciences, and arts.
The language is essentially German, but Children of all nationalities are readily admitted, provided they conform to the system and discipline of the Establishment.
ELEMENTARY COURSE.—Exercises in German and Spanish, Commercial Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Declamation, Mental Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, Universal and Natural History, Christian Doctrine, Drawing (Natural) Crayons, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
ADVANCED CLASSES.—English and French Languages.
TERMS.—For the regular Course as stated in the above programme the Monthly charge will be from $50 to $80 m|c., according to the actual acquirements of the Pupil, and for each extra an additional charge of $60 m|c., payable in advance.
THE COMMITTEE.
Buenos Ayres, June, 1867. 116 | 1m,J23

To the Public.
From 1st July the Diligences Agency 243 Calle Victoria will be removed to 257 Calle Piedad.
143 | 10p,J2

Notice.
The undersigned begs to announce to his Friends and the Public in general that on account of the increasing state of his business in town, and also in the port of the Tigre, he has entered into co-partnership with Mr. Samuel Kay, formerly manager in Mr. John Marshall's Ship-Building and General Machine Factory in Barracas, and he hopes by this connection to be able to extend the business to meet the demands of the Public, and at the same time assure those that may honor them with any orders with respect to Machinery, Ship-Building, or Iron Work of any kind, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to execute and carry into effect such orders with all possible despatch. Henceforth the business of Engineering, Ship-Building, Boiler-Making, &c., in town at 117 Paseo de Julio, and at the Tigre, will be carried on by William Stephens and Kay.
WILLIAM STEPHENS.
Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1867 \$63—1mJ203

PURE, SWEET,
COD LIVER OIL.
The most celebrated Chemists and Physicians of all Countries agree in recommending the Oil extracted from the livers of Cod Fish, as being the best remedy that science has yet discovered for the cure of the diseases that affect the
THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
And long continued experiments in the Public Hospitals of Paris, London, New York, and in this country have proved that pure Cod Liver Oil exercises the most beneficial effects on such diseases as
SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM.
The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The demand in Europe and America exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire product of all the Cod Fisheries, in consequence of which unprincipled persons have flooded the markets with Land Oil, Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, &c., imposing it upon the Public as genuine Cod Liver Oil, greatly to the detriment of health. Our
PURE, SWEET, COD LIVER OIL
Is by special agreement shipped to us by our own Agents, direct from the Fisheries at Newfoundland, and delivered to us under Seal in our Store in New York. At various times, during the last five years, we have submitted our Cod Liver Oil to the
SEVEREST CHEMICAL TESTS,
Made by the first Physicians and Chemists in Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Rio de Janeiro, &c., who have unanimously declared it to be the purest and best article of the kind ever tested by them, and that it contains
IODINE IN GREATER ABUNDANCE
Than any other Oil they had seen, and this being the life-giving property in all Cod Liver Oils, it becomes evident that the sick will find in ours a more reliable remedy than in any other.
To hasten the cure of all throat, lung, and Chest Diseases, our
KEMP'S PECTORAL OF ANACAHUITA
Should be used along with the Oil, as they are prepared so as to act in complete harmony together.
Sole Proprietors of both Medicines,
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
NEW YORK.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN
OSTEO ODON
PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.
MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those residing resident in warm climates.
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and
4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London.
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham. 63, New Street.
Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.
GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per cottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.
GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explain the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES, PANCREATIC EMULSION, PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL, Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In Bottles and Boxes from 2s. In four and eight oz. Bottles. In half and one Pints.
SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children, in packets.
GELATINE AND CREOSOTE (Morson's).
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.
*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.
T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, & 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Orders to be made payable in London.
SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.
52p,1pw,F26

J. & F. HOWARD,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
Patentees and Manufacturers of
CHAMPION PLOUGHS,
STEAM CULTIVATORS,
STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS,
HORSE RAKES,
AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. HOWARD are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the Public.
Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application.
LONDON OFFICE:—
4 CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S
26p,1pf,J25

D. Nicholson & Co,
SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN
OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,
Invite the attention of Residents in South America to the fact that they have had twenty-six years' experience as Shippers of Goods to all Parts of the World, and that they undertake to supply private families on Wholesale terms where orders are not less than £50 value,—on smaller amounts an advance of 10 per cent. is charged.
N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, containing every particulars necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, can be had at the office of this paper on application.
Patterns of Textile Fabrics sent post free from London. 26p | 1pw | F25

WELLINGTON

KNIFE POLISH
Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, &c.
JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER
EMERY and GLASS CLOTH.
India Rubber Knife-Boards,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate-Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES,
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.
26p, 1pw, n20

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW.
BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES,
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.
£3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s., (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. Burrow, Malvern, England.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c
CAUTION.
BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.
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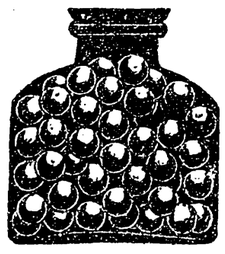
Deafness.
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.
Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

BRISTOL'S
(VEGETABLE) SUGAR-COATED



PILLS,
The Great Cure for all Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach, and Bowels,
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to keep in any Climate.
These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with that greatest of blood purifiers, "Bristol's Sarsaparilla," in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two 'great remedies,' maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest, the quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to:—
Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, and Piles.
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
NEWYORK

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.
101--Cangallo--103.
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
Those advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.
P.P. MAUA & Co.,
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once this money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.
P. P. Mauá & Co.
M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.,
Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.
Ladies Black Silk Mantles, a Large assortment, of Dress Goods, Wincеys, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Alpaccas, Barelle, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Calicoes, Long Cloths, Diapers, Hosiery, Stays, Prints, and many other articles.
Men's Tweed Suits, Coats, Vests, Pants, Windsor Cord Pants, Cotton do, Moleskin do, Boy's Linen and Tweed Suits, Bedford Cord, Windsor Cord, Cotten do, Shirts, Hosiery, Crimea Shirts at
25 & 27 Calle Defensa, 25 & 27.
☞ N.B. Clothes made to Order on the premises.
3a—xp

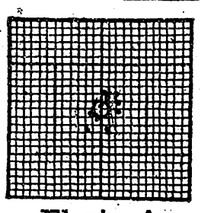
GALBRAITH & HUNTER
ARE NOW SHOWING AN ASSORTMENT
OF
SUPERIOR BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS
FOR
AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR,
OF
WHICH THEY INVITE INSPECTION
AT
49 & 51 Calle Defensa 49 & 51.

GENERAL CAMP STORE,
CHASCOMUS,
(CORNER OF CALLE ANCHA AND SAN MARTIN).
A. FULTON & CO.
125—xp,d 30

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.
MENDOZA (new).
LA PLATA (new). CORDOVA
URUGUAY, ADA,
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.
In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—
1st Class.....£35.
2nd ,, ...£25.
3rd ,, ...£16.
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—
1st Class.....£65.
2nd ,, ...£45.
3rd ,, ...£30.
These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.
H. A. GREEN & CO
85 RECONQUISTA.

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.
128 | xp,m19

AMMUNITION.



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12 FEET SQUARE.
Represents average shooting at 500 yards, with
ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES.
Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 1 millimetres.
Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers
Ball Cartridges
For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's Wilson's, Mont storm's and other Breech-loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.
ELEY BROTHERS.
Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
(Wholesale only.)

NO MORE GRAY HAIR!
NO MORE BALD HEADS!!
NO MORE DANDRUFF!!!

ORIENTAL TONIC
FOR THE
HAIR.
It makes the Hair Soft and Glossy.
It makes it grow Thick and Heavy.
It removes every vestige of Dandruff.
It keeps the Hair in any Shape.
It prevents premature Baldness.
It makes the Head Cool and Pleasant.
It stops the Hair from falling out.
It imparts new strength and vigor to the Scalp.
It is the only perfect Hair-dressing.
It is the only Hair-dressing suitable for the
BEARD AND WHISKERS,
Imparting to them that soft silky appearance and feeling so much admired by Gentlemen.
Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN & KEMP,
Wholesale Druggists,
NEW YORK.

J RAUNHEIM.
CRISDOPODIIST,
170—Calle Cuyo—170.
Feels great pleasure in again introducing himself [after an accence of six years] to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inciting all who suffer from Corns Bunious, irregular Toe-Nails, or other diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and holidays from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
All operations perfomed with the greatest despatch, without pain or loss of blood, and a perfect cure guaranteed in every instance. Prices moderate. Consultation gratis. 126 | xp m8

Young Ladies' School for Boarders and Day Pupils.
An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, where she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families, promising them all the advantages which experience and ability can give.
Languages—English, French, and Spanish' besides Drawing, Music, and Singing.
249—CALLE TACUARI—249.
196 | xp,m2

IRISH NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKS

ROOMS—72 CALLE MEJICO.
The Members of this Society beg to inform their Friends and Subscribers that they have removed from the temporary rooms in Calle Corrientes to the above address, where all communications will receive the utmost attention.
A copy of the Rules may be obtained on application.
137 | xp,m19 J. F. LEDWITH, Sec.

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
206—Venezuela—206.

"THE RURAL CODE."
[In English.]
AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW.
Now on SALE at this Office.
Price $20 m|c.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of LEA & PERRINS have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER,
LABEL, BOTTLE, AND
STOPPER.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
52p | 1pw | ja20

RIMMEL'S
Toilet Vinegar
is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite especially in warm climates.
OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Micham flores.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB. Frangipane, etc. of exquisite fragrance.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, Hogey, Windsor, and other Toilets Soaps.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE, and Glycerine for beautifying the Hair.
RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountains, etc. etc.
Sold by all Perfumery Venders.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. Princess of Wales.
96 STRAND, and 24, CORNHILL, London.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
in the prices of
PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867.
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO
Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;
and
78, Lombard Street, London.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving Cotton Engines.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing. 52..1w a26

Stationery, Books, Music, Printing Ink, &c.
Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street, Newington-street, London, England.
Newspapers and periodicals despatched with regularity.
The trade supplied on advantageous terms.
(No orders executed unless accompanied with a remittance.)
N.B. London Agencies wanted for Foreign and Colonial Firms needing a representative in England 1 1y..j6

PARIS EXHIBITION.
MESSRS. RANSOMES & SIMS, IPSWICH AND LONDON,
Beg to give notice to their friends and clients in Spain, Chili, Mexico, and California, that they will exhibit specimens of all their celebrated Machinery, fitted with all the newest improvements, at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.
THE PRICES of the various Implements in use in those countries have been GREATLY REDUCED, without in any way deteriorating from the superiority of workmanship and high quality of materials which have gained a world-wide reputation for the productions of the Orwell Works.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—The Portable Steam Engines manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims are designed so that light weight, easy draught, strength of material and workmanship, and simplicity of construction, form the principal features of their general arrangement; and for districts like Spain, Mexico, California, and South America, where fuel is extremely scarce, these Engines are specially constructed so as to burn the smallest amount of wood or coal.
They have been awarded many prizes at various Exhibitions, besides numerous testimonials of efficiency from Public Companies, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists using them.
STEAM THRASHING MACHINES, with Straw Chopping Apparatus for preparing the Straw for Fodder.
These celebrated Machines are largely coming into use in Spain, Mexico, and South America, where they have been found to be much more economical than the old system employed by treading out the grain by cattle. The Corn is thrashed perfectly clean, at the rate of one bushel per minute; and the farmer obtains a larger quantity, and a better quality of Corn than when it was thrashed by the old method. The cattle also prefer the straw when chopped by the Machine, on account of its cleanliness.
CORN MILLS.—The Corn Mills designed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims are coming largely into use in the countries where Steam Thrashing Machines are employed, and are driven by the Portable Engines when the thrashing is completed.
PLOUGHS are specially constructed by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims to suit the wants of the soil and climate in Spain, California, Mexico, and South America, and are adapted to the habits and customs of the natives of those countries. They will be found to be cheaper and more durable, and will perform a much larger quantity of work with less power than the Ploughs at present in use.
BULLOCK POWERS, for driving Coffee Pulpers, Cotton Gins, and Pumps, are designed so that the full power of the animals may be developed at the cheapest cost, and with the lightest weight.
FIXED STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING MACHINERY, CANE-TOP CUTTERS, &c., are also manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes & Sims, with all the newest improvements, and at the cheapest price.
ORDERS may be transmitted through any Merchant or Implement Agent.
Catalogues, Photographs, and Drawings supplied at the Exhibition, or on application to Ipswich or London. 13p,1pw,Jy9

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.
PEPSINE.
THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE. The powder is pure, the wine unalterable, and the lozenge a now agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by
T. MORSON and SON,
31, 33, and 124, SOUTHAMPTON Row, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.
GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT), MORSON'S KREOSOTE,
And every description of Chemicals, and all new preparations carefully packed for shipment.
*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.
Orders to be made payable in London.
52. P. 1. W.—May 20

Any one can use them.
A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on
Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.
in ten minutes,
By the use of
JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES
Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to
Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,
Also for
Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.
May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.
Wholesale Depot—19A COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON.
*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.
n62 w.

DRUGS, &c.
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines,
Shop Fittings, Drysalteries,
Perfumery, Dye Goods,
Drugs, Colors,
Paints, Lozenges,
Glass Ware, Chemicals,
Medicine Chests, Oilmen's Stores,
Storekeepers' Veterinary
Sundries, Sundries,
Photographic Sundries.
Thirty Thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by
Burgoyne, Burbidges, & Squire,
16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
26p,1pf,23

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great Remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Billious Affections.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT.
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of Skin
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient,
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "Dinneford's Magnesia," and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL,
Chemist,
Calle Rivadavia No. 30.
52p, 1pw, d17

COTTON GINS.
BURGESS & KEY
Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.
The Report states that "the two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were found capable of gunning a greater quantity of Cotton than all the other Gins of different systems."
The many improvements made in these Gins by Burgess & Key, have been the result of experiments made on every variety of Cotton, and also from experiences in Egypt, India, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, Australia, &c., &c. where many of the largest Ginning Establishments, have adopted these Gins, and in one case twenty-one of them are used in one establishment, each of which will turn out 300 lbs. of clean cotton per "hour."
The capacity of the Gins varies from 26 to 300 lbs. of clean Cotton per hour, according to the size.
Burgess & Key's Steam Engines, Horse Works, Presses, Pumps for Irrigation, &c., &c., are specially adapted to cotton growing countries.
BURGESS & KEY,
95, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.
Where Gins can be seen at Work.
A PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE PUBLISHER.
13p-1. W. Jan

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.
G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO.,
Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors & Valuers
27, *Leadenhall Street*,
LONDON E. C.
CONTRACT FOR BUILDING.
Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation.
PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES.
Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery at every port in
SOUTH AMERICA
or elsewhere.
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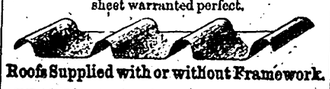
BRABY'S
Corrugated Galvanized Sheets
Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.



Roofs Supplied with or without Framework.
BRADY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC,
PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC
AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING,
IRON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND
ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS.
Illustrated Price Lists Free on Application.
Frederick Braby & Co., Limited,
FITZROY WORKS,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.
52p,1pw,m8

FUNDICION DE TIPOS
PARA IMPRENTA.
Todas clases de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc., etc., para imprenta, hechos en la Fundicion de Tipos de
BRUCE, NUEVA YORK.
Agentes en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL,
74—CALLE BELGRANO—74.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, &c.
The Original Chlorodyne. Prepared by Richard Freeman, Pharmaceutist, London.
It has been largely employed by the most eminent Physicians here and all parts of the world, and continues to hold its unshaken position in the estimation of the Faculty as the best and most reliable preparation known.
In Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Cholera, Colics, Ague, and Spasms, it has been found to relieve more pain and cause more satisfaction than any other remedy that can be named.
As a sedative in Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, and Cough its peculiarly soothing properties render it a boon to the sufferer; it quickly relieves cough, assists expectoration, and produces a feeling of ease and comfort to the patient.
May be obtained from—
CRANWELL,
Dispensing Chemist,
30 Calle Rivadavia.
53 | 15p,J9

Agency for Domestic Servants,
Confiteria du Coriolan, 46 Calle Tacuari,
In the Basement of the House of Señor Lezama.
Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, on application at the above-named Agency. 64 | xp1m2

Mensageries del Comercio para Carmen de Areco y Arrecifes.
The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arrecifes, via Mercedes and Carmen de Areco, in one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on all even days by the first train from Parque Station, and returning from Arrecifes the odd days. He begs to state that his diligences are worked by regular harness and not "por el cincho." Every care will be taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor this line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia.
JORGE VALLEE.
N.B.—Waggons in connection with this line are ready at a moment's notice for the conveyance of rams, sheep, or heavy luggage, &c.
Sept. 10, 1866. 133 | xp.s21

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps.
TO DEALERS IN LAMPS,
SPECIAL NOTICE.
DIETZ & CO.,
17 CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.
From our London House we are prepared to supply American Lamps at American Prices French and Bohemian Lamps, with American Burners, at a saving of 30 per cent. to Buyers, Catalogue and Photographs, 650 illustrations.
MANUFACTORY—
132 AND 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
8p,1pw,4s

Leopold Casati,
Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer
Paints, Glass, Hardware, Floor-cloth of every nished to vessels at the lowest prices.
130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO
42 | xp,d11

Protection from Fire,
PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.
BRYANT AND MAY'S
PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.
Light only on the Box.
The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.
Patent Safety Matches in best slide boxes.
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.
BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.
Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandsticker (slide boxes.)
All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.
WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

CONSUMPTION,
Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power,
DR. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,
and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, etc.,) the
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnese.
These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients. Even in the third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, less cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility of catching cold, less perspiration at night, etc.
Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold, with directions for use, at four francs per bottle, in France, by Swann, Pharmacien, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.
Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL,
Chemist,
1y,a21 Calle Rivadavia No. 30.